THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Wednesday, variable. Temp 21-14 (70-57). Thursday, variable. LONDON: Wednesday, variable. Temp. 26-13 (68-55). Thursday, variable. CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Wednesday, clear. Temp. 29-16 (84-61). NEW YORK: Wednesday, clear. Temp 18-10 (64-50).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

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No. 29,134 PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1976 Established 1887

Rhodesia Hints It Was Deceived By U.S. on Plan

By Robin Wright

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 28 (WP).—The government suggested today that the United States has misinformed or misled it last week with last-minute assurances that key black African states had agreed to the Kissinger proposals to end the Rhodesian crisis.

less than 48 hours after Prime Minister Ian Smith agreed to surrender power to Rhodesia's 6-million blacks, five African Presidents meeting in Zambia issued new demands on key points, a move seen here as a partial rejection and leaving officials stunned. In a statement issued by the Prime Minister's office, the government also expressed "surprise" at two points in the comments made yesterday by William Rogers, U.S. under secretary of state for economic affairs.

These points were:

- That the plan accepted by the Smith government was merely a bargaining position and not the "final deal."
- That Mr. Smith might not be present at a conference to set up an interim government.

On the status of the proposal, the statement said that a secret communiqué from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger Wednesday "contained the assurance that no new demands would be raised from the other side."

This came during Mr. Kissinger's shuttle run through black Africa to gain final support for the plan, and just two days before Mr. Smith announced his government's decision to the nation.

"The Prime Minister was informed that the proposals had been drawn up in consultation with the British government and had been agreed by the black Presidents whom Dr. Kissinger had consulted," the Rhodesian statement said. "The proposals were presented as a package deal which would have to be accepted or rejected in its entirety after one or two negotiable aspects had been resolved."

Destiny of Rhodesia

On the status of Mr. Smith, the statement said that the Prime Minister made it clear Friday that he would continue to play a part in helping to guide the destiny of Rhodesia. Sources said tonight that Mr. Smith had been assured of his participatory status during talks with Mr. Kissinger in Pretoria, Sept. 18, and this led him to mention his role.

In today's statement, the Rhodesian government appealed to the British government to send envoy Ted Rowlands, now in Botswana for the first in a series of negotiations with the five Presidents—from Botswana, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Angola—to discuss the conflict and the next step in the process of establishing a multiracial interim government.

It said the Prime Minister had sent a message to the British Foreig. Offic this morning stressing the needs for rapid action. The message said:

"I am anxious to proceed as soon as possible with discussion with African leaders with a view to setting up the interim government in terms of the agreement reached in Pretoria."

Government sources said that today's appeal, by the usually slow-moving Rhodesian government, was motivated by a concern that black African leaders might push further demands if allowed time. Fast action might help block the Soviet Union, seen here as the "agent" behind the African leaders' demands, from "getting its foot any further in the door."

Mr. Smith is obviously anxious to hold to the original terms and see the process in motion as soon as possible.

Black Groups Confer

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—Two major Rhodesian nationalist groups differed today on how to achieve unity.

Members of the two groups headed for Mozambique to pursue their efforts to forge a new alliance. Negotiations between the black groups, which started here yesterday, coincided with British consultations with black African leaders in Botswana on their call for a British-convened conference to set up a black majority government in Rhodesia.

The negotiations are between Joshua Nkomo's "internal wing" of the African National Council and Robert Mugabe, spokesman of the biggest guerrilla group fighting white rule in Rhodesia.

Spokesmen for both sides indicated today that they wanted to achieve a common front at British-sponsored constitutional talks on Rhodesia's future, and in negotiations to set up an interim government there.

But while Mr. Mugabe said he wanted the two sides first to forge a military alliance, a spokesman for Mr. Nkomo said his side was pushing for a political "patriotic front" before discussing military issues.



UPI

Ted Rowlands, British aide, in Johannesburg on his way to talks in Botswana.

Kissinger Is 'Hopeful' on Africa Move

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP). Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that he is "very hopeful" that progress toward negotiation of a peaceful transition to majority rule in Rhodesia will be made rapidly.

"We believe a breakthrough has been achieved," Mr. Kissinger said in a brief interview after an appearance at a meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Asked if his shuttle diplomacy of last week could be considered to have failed because of the rejection of portions of his peace formula by leaders of five black African nations, Mr. Kissinger responded in the negative.

The secretary of state said all parties have expressed "eagerness" for negotiations and "we believe negotiations will go forward."

Maneuvering Room

In the "run up" toward negotiations, each party will state positions that will give itself as much room as possible for maneuvering, Mr. Kissinger said.

He said British Foreign Office Minister of State Ted Rowlands and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State William Schaufele are in Africa now, and black African leaders are conferring.

"I am very hopeful that progress toward negotiations will be made rapidly," he said. "Within a week or so, I think this will become evident."

Earlier, Mr. Kissinger attended a White House meeting with President Ford, CIA Director George Bush, congressional leaders and others to discuss the African situation.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen quoted Mr. Ford as saying, "We are a long way from a final conclusion" of the negotiations but that "I am an optimist."

Mr. Kissinger was quoted as

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Russians Say Saturn's Rings Are Rainbows

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (UPI).—Soviet astronomers have concluded that the rings around the planet Saturn are actually rainbows, Tass said yesterday.

The official press agency said that astronomers at Kharkov University in the Ukraine examined the planet with a 27-inch telescope and found that the ring phenomenon is an optical effect.

Scientists have long known that the rings consist of particles in orbit around Saturn, but, Tass said, the Kharkov researches went further by concluding that the particles are transparent and refract light.

Rainbows on earth are formed by sunlight passing through droplets of water.



Associated Press.

OMEN-OUS—London newspaper, headlined by falling pound story, thrown on trash heap.

With Rightist Christians' Forces

Syrians Launch Attack in Lebanon

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, Sept. 28 (NYT).—In a major escalation of the war, the Syrian Army and Lebanese Christian militiamen launched a tank-led offensive today to dislodge Palestinian units from entrenched positions in a wide mountainous area east of Beirut.

It was not clear from the day's front-line reports whether the Syrian push was intended as just another application of pressure, like small-scale military initiatives in the past, or whether it would become an attempt to end the Lebanese crisis by Syrian military action.

Yassir Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, apparently felt that the Syrians' goal was a final military solution.

He sent an emotional appeal to all Arab heads of state, asking them for immediate intervention to prevent the Syrians from "liquidating the Palestinian resistance movements" and to halt the Syrian attempt "to strike at the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples."

"God is my witness, I have informed you," his message concluded.

Buildup Report

Mr. Arafat also said that the Syrian Army had sent massive reinforcements into Lebanon prior to the dawn assault today.

The attack was launched five days after Elias Sarkis took office as Lebanon's President and proclaimed his intention to move the country toward peace by starting negotiations between the rival forces.

But Mr. Sarkis's conciliation attempts never got started and now appear likely to be postponed indefinitely, according to men who have been close to him.

The new President had thought that he would have a grace period of at least a month in which to try to solve the crisis politically, without major military interference, these sources said. They described Mr. Sarkis as being deeply saddened by today's armed onslaught.

The Syrian forces struck the Palestinians' mountain positions from the east and south. Their main thrust was westward from the Christian-held city of Zahle against Palestinian units controlling the mountain road to Tarshish and Aintoura. Still another thrust was aimed at Hammana, Faluga and Aintoura.

Witnesses returning in late afternoon from Hammana, Faluga and Tarshish said that the three towns were still controlled by Palestinians and leftist-Moslem forces which had held them before the Syrian push started.

The witnesses' reports cut through the conflicting accounts by rival radio stations controlled, respectively, by rightist Christians and Moslem leftists. The combined Palestinian-leftist-Moslem

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Sadat Decries Syrian Drive; Arab Meeting Held Unlikely

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Sept. 28 (WP).—Reports of a new Syrian military advance in Lebanon brought an angry reaction today from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat that apparently ended prospects for a high-level Arab meeting to adopt a formula for ending the war.

The Syrian "onslaught" was intended to "thwart Arab efforts to end the bloodshed," Mr. Sadat said. The Damascus government, he added in a nationally televised address, would "never escape the judgment of history."

Until today, there had been some optimism that the inauguration of Lebanon's new President, Elias Sarkis, and a mediation effort by Saudi Arabia would lead to the convening of a "mini summit" that would seek a negotiated settlement of the 18-month conflict that has bitterly divided the Arab world.

The participants were to have been Mr. Sadat, Mr. Sarkis, Palestinian leader Yassir Arafat, Syrian President Hafez al-Assad and representatives of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, which have been vainly trying to mediate the feud between Egypt and Syria and to bring an end to the fighting in Lebanon. All except Mr. Assad had publicly expressed willingness to participate.

Conference in Doubt

But today's reported military moves by Syrian forces in Lebanon, Mr. Sadat's response and the publication in Damascus of a call for Mr. Arafat's ouster as head of the Palestine Liberation Organization make it unlikely that such a conference can be convened, let alone succeed, observers here believe.

Also in question is the full-scale Arab summit scheduled for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



UPI

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat speaking yesterday.

A New Landmark in Ancient Rome

The Fountain of 'Eurocommunism'

By Jim Hoagland

ROME (WP).—Italy's comparatively supple class structure, the strength of the Roman Catholic Church here and growing national desperation are helping shape a new, existential Communism that is spreading in Western Europe.

The strong Italianate flavor of "Eurocommunism," an updated version of Marxism that is being touted as a potential third force in the world Communist movement, is acknowledged both by Communists and by their self-declared enemies.

The movement's success or failure depends to a great extent on the Italian formula's viability elsewhere in Latin Europe.

"Italy today is a sort of microcosm of the inadequacies of capitalism in an industrialized country," said Sergio Segre, a leading official of the Italian Communist party. "We are dealing with dramatic social contradictions that will be seen in the same perspective elsewhere."

"In relatively good times, the Italian Communist party has become more Italian. In relatively bad times, it has become more Communist. The party wants to be both . . ."

— WILLIAM COLBY, Ex-Director of the CIA.

From the Chapel of St. Ignatius in central Rome, the Rev. Bartholomew Sorge looks down into the Communist party's national headquarters. One of the church's leading spokesmen on Eurocommunism, the Jesuit has debated party leaders frequently.

"They admit they have had to change because of the strong Catholic presence here," Father Sorge says of the Italian Communist ideologists. "In fact, the church's cultural resistance to Marxism-Leninism has forced much of this development that they present as a total view of man and society to replace religion."

"Italy is a new society," says Giovanni Cervetti, a member of the Communist party's secretariat, referring to the 19th-century unification of the country and its decentralized administration.

"The class structures have not settled so deeply here as they have in France or Spain," adds a leftist Italian journalist who has had experience in both those countries. "Class warfare in Italy is subtle, not pitched."

These views point to a feeling that the Italian party's headquarters will become the Vatican of Eurocommunism, which in its simplest terms might be described as a decision to seduce and surround the "working-class enemies" whom Marx and Lenin wanted to destroy outright.

"Italians traditionally look beyond their own borders to strengthen their internal position," said a skeptical Western diplomat. "The early popes spread Catholicism, Mussolini exported Fascism and the Christian Democratic government embraced the Common Market as an answer to all of Italy's problems."

Having established a firm domestic base with 1.7 million dues-paying members and a third of all the votes cast in June's parliamentary elections, the Italian Communist party is now making an assertive bid for

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)



Pound Goes On Falling

Callaghan: U.K. Lives 'On Borrowed Time'

BLACKPOOL, England, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—Prime Minister James Callaghan today delivered a stern lecture on economics to his rebellious Labor-party followers, saying Britain has lived too long on borrowed time, borrowed money and borrowed ideas.

Telling delegates to the Labor party's annual conference here to "hold on to your seats," Mr. Callaghan said Britons must accept public spending cuts private industry must be allowed to make profits, and the national priority must be to create wealth.

"It would be folly to continue to borrow at the present rate of 10 billion sterling a year even if we could find the lenders," he declared.

"We have lived for too long on borrowed time, borrowed money and even borrowed ideas, and we live in too troubled a world to be able in months or even a couple of years to enter the promised land," he said.

He offered no panaceas for Britain's economic ills, but said the "long march" to recovery had begun, based on social unity under the Labor government.

Mr. Callaghan, in his first speech as Prime Minister to a Labor-party conference, was fighting to restore foreign confidence in the pound, but, in the absence of any new government measures, the pound continued to slide.

The fall continued unchecked until word spread that Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had rushed back to his desk from London airport, where he had been about to board a plane for Hong Kong.

The news inspired market hopes that the government was preparing measures to shore up the pound, even though there was no official encouragement for the idea.

In a day of confused dealing, the pound plunged a full five U.S. cents at one point, to be traded at yet another record low of $1.63. Mr. Callaghan's speech failed to have any noticeable impact on the market.

But the news of Mr. Healey's about-turn at Heathrow Airport provided a mild boost. This brought the pound back up to $1.6375 in afternoon trading.

It closed at $1.6365, about 4 1/4 cents down on the day.

At the Labor conference, government sources were stressing that Mr. Healey's journey was not canceled on Mr. Callaghan's orders.

The chancellor had been on his way to Honk Kong for the Commonwealth finance ministers' conference. From there he was due to go on to Manila for next week's meeting of the International Monetary Fund.

Bank of England Refrains

Throughout the day the Bank of England apparently refrained from coming into the market to support the pound. The bank has kept out of the market for the last three weeks and has only limited reserves left.

Several times there were rumors that the bank had moved in today, but each time they seemed ill-founded.

In other world financial centers, the pound suffered similar falls.

Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, leader of Britain's opposition Conservatives, demanded immediate government action to save the pound. "The government must not flinch from stern, decisive measures," she said.

But Mr. Callaghan insisted in his speech that Britain already had the machinery to recover from its recession because of the cooperation established between the government and trade unions, which he said has cut the days lost by industrial disputes this year to the lowest in nine years.

Harsh Message

Mr. Callaghan said, "At a time when our foreign competitors and, even more important, our customers are ready to believe the worst, I say to the world that this government has created an industrial framework and machinery to avoid strikes that can serve as a model to anyone in the Western world."

Mr. Callaghan, who became Prime Minister in April, is regarded here as having scored in a triumph in Labor party terms, delivering a harsh message to a party which only yesterday condemned government spending cuts and voted for reflation and more socialism.

He made it clear that the government, which is not bound by conference resolutions, would not be swayed from its present course of wage curbs, less spending and a mixed economy.

He told the delegates bluntly that unemployment was caused by "paying ourselves more than the value of what we produce."

Although he did not receive the standing ovation traditionally given to party leaders, he receiv-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



AP

We have lived for too long on borrowed time, borrowed money and even borrowed ideas, and we live in too troubled a world to be able in months or even a couple of years to enter the promised land.

Prime Minister Callaghan's speech in Blackpool yesterday.

Gromyko Calls U.S. Efforts In Africa Political Gimmicks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 28 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today criticized efforts to resolve racial problems in southern Africa, describing them as "political gimmickry."

The criticism, by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, was evidently directed against a plan for black majority rule in Rhodesia, pressed by the United States and Britain.

Mr. Gromyko, in a wide-ranging address to the UN General Assembly, also proposed a world treaty against the use of force in international relations.

The proposed treaty would condone the use of force to repulse aggression and specifically exclude the Arab states and anti-colonialist liberation movements from the prohibition.

Mr. Gromyko said "political gimmickry and financial handouts" were being used to stem genuine independence in southern Africa.

Everything was being done to contain the "just struggle" of the peoples of Rhodesia and South-West Africa and the blacks of South Africa, the Soviet official said.

Mr. Gromyko devoted much of his speech to the global arms race and Soviet demands for international disarmament accords.

"The Soviet Union rejects the grim conclusion that putting an end to the arms race is beyond human ability," he said. "No one has ever proven that people must either constantly be at war or in preparation for mutual annihilation."

Mr. Gromyko also said that normalization of Soviet relations with China would undoubtedly have a "positive impact" on the situation in Asia.

He said that Soviet relations with practically all Western countries were "increasingly acquiring the character of normal, mutually beneficial co-operation."

He mentioned Britain, France, West Germany, Denmark, Italy, Belgium, Sweden and Canada.

A climate had been created for continuing to build relations between the Soviet Union and the United States on a constructive basis, he said.

"The true interests of both countries, the interests of peace, are served by only one course of action—to act in conformity with the line jointly formulated in recent years, with the spirit and the letter of the agreements that have been concluded. The Soviet Union expects the United States to act precisely in such a way," he went on.

"This will, in the first place, determine the further course of development."

In a brief allusion to the human rights section of the Helsinki declaration on East-West relations, he said that attempts had been made to interpret détente as if it sanctioned interference in states' domestic affairs.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher called before the Assembly for a treaty against hostage taking.

Diplomatic sources said that there was a good prospect that the Assembly, which is expected to consider the subject in its legal committee, would endorse the limited goals of the West German initiative.

There was no immediate authoritative reaction to the Soviet move for a ban against the use of force. Customarily, Mr. Gromyko brings a new agenda item to every Assembly.

Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoel, speaking for all nine members of the European economic community, sharply attacked South Africa's apartheid policy and called for racial equality in the republic.

He also told the Assembly that the nine nations of the Community "do not intend to recognize the Transkei on the occasion of its purported independence."

The Transkei is the first of South Africa's tribal homelands scheduled to be accorded separ-nationhood, Oct. 26.

Foreign-Aid Bill Sent by Congress To White House

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP).—Congress today sent President Ford a $5.1-billion foreign-aid appropriation bill that is $684 million below his request.

The Senate today approved the bill, 56 to 24. The measure, which is for the 12 months beginning Friday, was accepted by the House by a 216-155 vote yesterday.

Rep. Otto Passman, D-La., the bill's floor manager, said House-Senate conferees knocked out a House-passed prohibition against U.S. aid for Angola or Mozambique. But, he said, there is no money in the bill for either of those countries, and conferees provided that there can be none unless Congress approves a specific request next year.

The bill includes $22 million for Spain under the terms of the new treaty for keeping U.S. bases there.

The $5.1 billion includes $4.1 billion for traditional U.S. foreign aid, of which $2.7 billion is for military aid and loans and $1.4 billion is for economic aid. The rest is for such related items as $80 million for the Peace Corps and for U.S. contributions to the three major international development banks.

About $2.6 billion of the foreign aid and loans goes to the Middle East—$1.7 billion for Israel, $700 million for Egypt, $80 million for Syria and $70 million for Jordan.

News Analysis

Most South Africans Hail Rhodesia Acceptance of Plan

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 28 (NYT).—Apart from far-right extremists such as those who stormed Prime Minister John Vorster's residence last week, all sectors of opinion in South Africa have hailed Rhodesia's acceptance of a plan for majority rule. But the implications for South Africa are being drawn in sharply divergent ways that illustrate how far apart the government and its critics still stand on the issue of domestic racial reform.

Mr. Vorster's premise in pressuring Rhodesia into acceptance of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's plan was that a moderate black government in Rhodesia would bring new stability to the region, gaining South Africa time in which to make its own racial policies work. Opponents of apartheid view this as a monstrous delusion. To them, black rule in Rhodesia will hasten the day when South Africa has to reach an accommodation with the black majority at home.

As always, opponents of the government are divided among themselves. In the white community, the talk following the Rhodesian development is generally of the need for swifter and more substantial racial reform, not of majority rule. Among blacks, there is a tendency to see a more direct analogy. "The same thing will happen here," said Isaac Meletse, a black leader in Soweto township on the outskirts of Johannesburg, one of many who reject piecemeal reforms that stop short of sharing political power.

Pace of Change

Many, both black and white, feel that the government here is no longer in a position to dictate the pace of change. There is a widespread feeling that intensifying disorders at home and growing pressures from abroad will force Mr. Vorster into reforms he now rejects. Some see dramatic change occurring within two or three years, others not for a decade or more, but there is a common inclination to view current reform plans as expedients that will be swept aside by events.

The outline of the government's plans is now fairly clear. The government has completed a policy review that began shortly after the outbreak of violent protest in Soweto three months ago, and the results have been presented to the four provincial congresses of the ruling National party. The last of the congresses, in the Cape, broke up over the weekend. Like the earlier meetings, it endorsed reforms that were painstakingly explained by government ministers, although not before conservatives in the rank and file had publicly expressed their reluctance to make any concessions to blacks.

At every congress, the ministerial lobbying for reforms was accompanied by extremely tough speeches and warnings against urban unrest. Last weekend, Information Minister Connie Mulder carried the warnings a step further, cautioning blacks that the army will be called in to help police riot squads if the disorders continue. Already, more than 300 blacks have died in the upheaval.

Vague Terms

Some of the reforms were publicly announced at the congresses, others referred to in vague terms in platform speeches, still others debated behind closed doors. But the substance of them is that the government intends to adhere to the essentials of its policy of separate racial development. There is to be no power-sharing with blacks, who will be expected to seek political rights in the tribal homelands. Mr. Vorster has said repeatedly that the full flowering of the homeland policy, as demonstrated by the Transkei's independence next month, will solve the basic racial problem.

The essential difficulty with the homeland policy, however, is that more than half the 18 million blacks do not live there. About 5.6 million, nearly one-third, live in the urban areas, and it is these who have been at the center of the unrest. Demonstrators in the black townships have demanded equal rights, including the vote, in the country as a whole. Black leaders cooperating with the government in the homeland policy, including staunch anti-apartheid figures such as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, nominal leader of the 4.8-million Zulus, have been denounced as government puppets.

Implicit in the demonstrators' demands for full equality is an end to the legal barriers that physically separate blacks and whites. But this, no less than the Balkanization of political power, is fundamental to the system. Accordingly, segregation in housing and education is to be maintained. Only in sports is there to be any significant lowering of the racial barrier, and then only part way.

The government's public commitment to end racial discrimination seems to mean an acceleration of reforms that have removed some of the minor frustrations of the system. Public transportation is to remain segregated, but more public places, including hotels and restaurants, are likely to be opened to all races. So far, there has been no clarification of regulations that permit mixed casts and audiences in some theaters, and not in others, an inconsistency that derives from conflicting municipal bylaws.

Kissinger 'Hopeful' on Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)

reporting that black African leaders have "accepted the basic principles" of a proposed settlement concerning Rhodesia but that some details remain to be worked out.

The White House spokesman said Mr. Ford argued that Mr. Kissinger's African initiatives were needed because if nothing had been done, there would have been "an absolute, inevitable, and bloody confrontation."

Callaghan Sees Progress

LONDON, Sept. 28 (UPI).—Prime Minister James Callaghan said today that Britain supports the establishment of an interim government in Rhodesia within four to six weeks and a black majority administration in two years.

"This prize is within our grasp," Mr. Callaghan said in a keynote speech to his governing Labor party's annual rank-and-file conference at Blackpool.

"What has been achieved so far to a very great extent thanks the efforts of Dr. Kissinger," r. Callaghan said.

There were some boos from left wingers in the audience of 3,500 Labor party and trade union delegates at the tribute to Mr. Kissinger.

Crosland Is Willing

Mr. Callaghan said Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland is willing to support the convening of a conference "anywhere and at any time" to arrange for setting up an interim government in the former British colony.

"The important thing is the quick establishment of an interim government," he said.

Scranton Hopes Kissinger Stays

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 28 (Reuters).—U.S. Ambassador to the UN William Scranton, tipped as successor to Henry Kissinger as secretary of state if President Ford stays in office, said that he was not interested in the job and hoped Mr. Kissinger would stay on.

There has been widespread speculation that Mr. Kissinger will leave the job early next year even if Mr. Ford defeats his Democratic opponent, Jimmy Carter, in the November presidential election.

Mr. Scranton said in a statement that Mr. Kissinger "has been and is certainly one of the most brilliant, skillful and effective secretaries of state in our history—perhaps the most so. I am not at all interested in becoming secretary of state, ever, and I sincerely hope and wish that Henry Kissinger will continue to serve in that capacity."

Peking Said To Issue New Quake Alerts

Post-Mao Problems Noted as a Corollary

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Sept. 28 (WP).—Fearing new natural disasters, Chinese authorities have issued earthquake alerts in three widely separated parts of the country, according to sources here.

They said that the latest earthquake warning, in Siang, a major city in northwestern China, last week led its 1.6 million inhabitants to begin taking precautions, including moving out of their homes into temporary street shelters. Areas under similar warnings were said to be those of Yangchou, in coastal Kiangsu Province, and the Leichou peninsula of Kwangtung Province, just north of Hainan island.

The sources here, some with links to the Peking government, suggested that Chinese efforts to recover from this summer's disastrous earthquakes and guard against new ones, along with grief over Chairman Mao Tse-tung's death and complications in handling his remains, might delay any meeting of the Communist party's Central Committee to consider leadership shifts.

Western analysts said that recent visitors to China have been giving them reports of new earthquake warnings, but the travelers say they know nothing of the situation in the three areas mentioned by the Hong Kong sources.

'Extra Precautions'

"They are taking some extra precautions," said one analyst, "presumably to avoid what happened in Tangshan," the north China city reportedly left in shambles when an earthquake struck without warning on July 28.

Sources here suggested that the Chinese leadership is further distracted by the ticklish question of what to do with Mao's remains. There have been reports that Mao wished to be cremated, like other Chinese leaders, but many Chinese would prefer to embalm his body for permanent display, the same honor accorded the body of Lenin in the Kremlin.

Such a plan would force leaders to choose a city in which to display the body, to decide whether a new display hall should be built or an existing building used, and what method of preservation would be most reliable.

The Chinese leadership's ability to keep its ideological differences in check during this period of uncertainty was demonstrated again in excerpts released last weekend from the first article written for the key theoretical journal, Red Flag, since Mao's death on Sept. 9.

The article, excerpted by the Chinese news agency, called for defeat of "the bourgeoisie inside the party," whom Peking leftists appear to want purged, but called for no concrete action.

Israel Is Building 'Personal' Missile For Infantrymen

TEL AVIV, Sept. 28 (AP).—Israel is building a top-secret version of the infantryman's missile that has become a major weapon in Middle East warfare, Defense Minister Shimon Peres said yesterday.

Military censorship prevented publication of the type of missile or whether it had already been issued to the Israeli Army.

Mr. Peres mentioned it in a speech, saying that Israeli industry had "entered the era of personal missiles."

He said the type of missile Israel was developing was unavailable from the United States or other foreign suppliers, and was not accessible to the Arab armies.

Anti-tank missiles fired by a single infantryman or a small team were first introduced by the Arabs in the 1973 war with effectiveness that stunned the Israelis. They were supplied by the Soviet Union. By the end of the war Israel obtained similar missiles from the United States, and they are now standard equipment in mechanized infantry units.

Jewish Population In Israel: 3 Million

TEL AVIV, Sept. 28 (AP).—Israel's Jewish population has passed 3 million, but immigration has slumped and Israel's Arabs are multiplying almost twice as fast as its Jews, according to statistics released here.

Israel's Jewish population has grown fivefold since the state was established in 1948 and now stands at 3,000,100. But immigration is at an all-time low of 20,000 this year while emigration has risen. Israel's Arab community is now at nearly 500,000.



United Press International

MIG PILOT'S WIFE—Mrs. Viktor Belenko (left), wife of the Soviet pilot who took a top-secret fighter plane to Japan, broke into tears while speaking of her husband yesterday at press session in Moscow. At right, the pilot's mother, Mrs. Lyudmila S. Belenko.

Wife Sends Letter to Ford

Kin of Soviet MiG Pilot Feel He Did Not Willingly Defect

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (AP).—The mother and wife of a Soviet pilot who flew a super-secret MiG-25 jet fighter to Japan this month declared in tears today that they did not believe he willingly defected from the Soviet Union.

They said the pilot, Lt. Viktor Belenko, 29, was a loyal member of the Communist party and would never have forsaken his family and his country to take refuge in the West.

Lyudmila Belenko, 25, the polit's wife, claimed that whatever the reason for her husband's flight, he would not be punished if he returns home.

"I have been assured Viktor will suffer absolutely no punishment even if he made a mistake," she said at a news conference organised by the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Mrs. Belenko also said she has sent a letter to President Ford requesting that her husband be sent back.

"We do not believe and will never believe that he is voluntarily abroad," said the letter, mimeographed copies of which were distributed at the press conference.

"I think President Ford will understand me," Mrs. Belenko commented. "He also has children." The Belenkos have a 3 1/2-year old son, Dima.

Lt. Belenko's wife was joined by the pilot's 49-year-old mother, also named Lyudmila, during the session at the Moscow Journalists' Club. Both women supported the official Soviet version of Lt. Belenko's flight.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman at the press conference, who said the session was called to counter "crude distortions and fabrications of Western propaganda," contended that Lt. Belenko ran out of fuel and had to land in Japan.

The spokesman, Lev Krylov, repeated a Soviet warning that Japan's failure to return Lt. Belenko and the plane "cannot but affect relations between Japan and the Soviet Union."

The plane is being examined by Japanese and U.S. intelligence experts. Lt. Belenko was granted political asylum by the United States shortly after arriving in Japan. He is already in the United States.

"My son Viktor has always been a patriot," the pilot's mother said, her voice quavering and her eyes filling with tears. "Who could know her child better than his mother?"

Lt. Belenko landed the MIG-25 interceptor on Sept. 6 at Hakodate, Japan. Witnesses said that after he got out of the plane, Lt. Belenko fired his pistol into the air apparently as a warning to airport workers to keep away.

Soviet officials say this supports their contention that Lt. Belenko did not willingly defect.

U.S. Aide Says Russia Builds War-Winner

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (WP).—The Soviet military buildup goes beyond that needed to deter a nuclear war and appears to represent a determination to "prevail" if one should come, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld said yesterday.

He stopped short of charging Soviet leaders with preparing to win a nuclear war, settling instead for more muted phrases such as "a reasonable person" could conclude from the buildup that the Kremlin had decided "not to be on the losing side" if there is a nuclear exchange.

Similarly, Mr. Rumsfeld said preparations by Soviet leaders "reflect a concern on their part on which side would prevail" in a nuclear war. Pentagon leaders have been concerned for months about the step-up in civil-defense preparations in the Soviet Union as well as the wide deployment of nuclear missiles.

Mr. Rumsfeld coupled these and other observations at his Pentagon press conference with a statement that U.S. strategic missiles are still more accurate than their Soviet counterparts.

Missile Accuracy

He predicted it would be "the late 1970s or early 1980s" before the Soviet Union catches up with current U.S. missile accuracy—cautioning against using that or any other "single statistic" as the yardstick for measuring relative strength of the two superpowers.

Nothing the Soviet Union has done militarily, Mr. Rumsfeld said, requires changing the current U.S. defense budget. The Soviet buildup does underscore the need, however, for keeping the U.S. deterrent "healthy and strong," he said.

Mr. Rumsfeld opened his press conference by reading a prepared statement that "the Soviet Union today is clearly militarily stronger and busier than in any other period of its history."

He said the Soviet Union has more than 1,500 land-based strategic missiles and more than 800 submarine-based missiles deployed, thus surpassing the U.S. totals of 1,054 and 656 in those missile categories.

"Current trends indicate that, by the early 1980s, all or most of the Soviet's existing ICBMs could be replaced with the new generation of missiles," he said.

Defector's Wife Tries Suicide in Moscow Office

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—The wife of a Soviet seaman who jumped ship in Sweden in 1974 stabbed herself in Moscow's passport office after being refused emigration permission for the second time, a relative said today.

Mrs. Lyudmila Agapov, 37, was taken to a first-aid hospital when she cut herself badly in the chest yesterday but her life was not in danger, her mother-in-law, Mrs. Antonina Agapov, told newsmen.

Since the defection of her husband Valentin in November, 1974, Mrs. Agapov has been seeking exit visas for herself, her daughter Lilia, 13, and her mother-in-law to join him in Sweden.

She was originally told she could not leave for five years because she had worked in a factory linked with the Soviet space program. Later the visa office agreed to consider her application, but in December rejected it, telling her the decision would be reviewed in a year's time.

After receiving a postcard instructing her to report to the office yesterday, she arrived only to be turned down once again. She then stabbed herself several times.

Angola to Join Unesco

PARIS, Sept. 28 (UPI).—The People's Republic of Angola today won approval for its admission to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Syrian Army On Offensive In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

command claimed that 30 Syrian tanks had been destroyed in the day's fighting.

The radio station of the Phalange, the rightist Christians' principal militia, contended that all of the fighting by its partisans in the mountains was conducted by the Lebanese Christians; it did not mention Syrian forces. But its report implied that Christian militiamen had attacked from positions that were known to have been held exclusively by the Syrians.

Radio Damascus also remained silent about any participation by the Syrian armed forces in the new battle. The only hint that they were involved came in a report that Syrian forces, along with those of as-Saiqa, the Syrian-controlled Palestinian guerrilla group, had fought off "dissenting elements" in Shtaura.

President Sarkis was sworn in at Shtaura last Thursday. It is situated on the Damascus highway, in the Syrian-controlled part of eastern Lebanon just south of Zahle, where the Syrians have had one of their heaviest concentrations of tank formations.

Zahle was apparently the starting point of the attack on Tarshish and Aintoura.

Callaghan's Party Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

ed prolonged applause and obvious approval for his leadership from the bulk of the delegates. Several left-wing members of Parliament, however, were later highly critical in comments to reporters.

Borrowed Time

Mr. Callaghan said that for too long "we have postponed facing up to fundamental choices and fundamental changes in our society and in our economy. That is what I mean by borrowed time."

He maintained that both Labor and Conservative governments had "failed to ignite the fires of industrial growth in the way that Germany, France and Japan, with their very different political and economic philosophies, have done."

Britain, he said, was still borrowing, this time not for a short-lived consumer boom but to invest in the future, to finance investments in North Sea oil and to regenerate British industry, a process which he said had already begun.

"We used to think," he said, "that you could just spend your way out of a recession and increase employment by cutting taxes and boosting government spending . . . That option no longer exists. It worked by injecting inflation into the economy."

Cambodia Names Interim Premier

BANGKOK, Sept. 28 (AP).—Cambodian Premier Pol Pot has stepped down temporarily to undergo medical treatment and has been replaced by Nuon Chea, Radio Phnom Penh reported yesterday.

Little is known about either man. They came to power 18 months ago when the Communist-led Khmer Rouge defeated the U.S.-backed Phnom Penh regime. Pol Pot has been ill for "a few months," the broadcast, monitored in Bangkok, said. It gave no details of his illness. The announcement said Nuon Chea will keep his position as president of the permanent committee of the Cambodian People's Congress.

After Kissinger Appeal

Missile Sale to Saudis By U.S. Appears Likely

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (IHT).—A heavy administration lobbying effort apparently succeeded today in killing congressional moves to halt the sale of 650 Maverick air-to-ground missiles to Saudi Arabia.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger appealed to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today to reconsider Friday's 8-6 vote seeking to halt the sale. He said it would harm relations with Saudi Arabia, whom he called "a good friend of the United States."

After Mr. Kissinger's closed-door plea, the committee refused to take any formal action on the resolution, which already had been withdrawn from the Senate floor yesterday after warnings from Vice-President Rockefeller. But Sen. Gale McGee, D-Wyo., indicated he would change his vote, which would result in a 7-7 tie that would cause the resolution to die.

Lack of Quorum

Yesterday, the House International Relations Committee failed to act on a similar resolution. Sponsors said the inaction, due to lack of a quorum, was discouraging because time is running out. A lobbyist working to pass the measure said the failure to vote meant the measure is dead. And since Congress adjourns this weekend the missile sale probably would be made, he added.

In a related development, an unofficial session yesterday of House-Senate conferees on anti-Arab boycott legislation agreed informally to drop a provision forbidding U.S. companies to give boycott information to Arab states, informed sources said. The Saudis have said that passage of this provision, which is strongly opposed by business lobbyists on Capitol Hill as well as the Ford administration, runs against Saudi laws and thus might make it impossible for U.S. firms to buy Saudi crude oil.

The administration drive to kill the anti-Saudi and anti-boycott measures was stepped up yesterday by semiofficial Cairo reports that the Saudi Foreign Minister, Prince Saud bin Faisal, had told U.S. officials in the United States his country may impose a new oil embargo on the United States if Congress passes the controversial measures.

While Prince Saud and U.S. officials both denied there had been any such threat conveyed, Prince Saud said yesterday that some U.S. legislation to impede the Arab boycott of Israel would affect, and conceivably could cut off, trade with Arab countries. He added: "That would be the result not of anything done by the Arabs but the consequence of action taken here against Americans trading with the Arab countries."

Consequences Feared

Yesterday, Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton told the House committee that passage of those measures would lead the Saudis to see "a pattern of attacks" on their relationship with the United States, with consequences "we could come to regret."

He listed among these a lessening of Saudi incentives to hold the line on international oil prices, thus leading to "substantial increases in the price of oil."

The final shape of the anti-boycott legislation, aimed at preventing U.S. firms from complying with the Arab trade boycott against Israel, is embroiled in parliamentary complexity and is in doubt.

In a hallway outside yesterday's House-Senate conference room, lobbyists for Caterpillar Tractor Co., Standard Oil of California, the National Association of Manufacturers and other business groups opposing anti-boycott provisions crowded along one side, waiting for conferees. Along the other side, lobbyists for the American Jewish Committee and other pro-Israel groups sought to press their views favoring the anti-boycott measure.

Arab Strike In Israel to Protest Plan

TEL AVIV, Sept. 28 (UPI).—Troops fired shots in the air to break up groups of rock-throwing Arab demonstrators on the West Bank today during a strike to protest a controversial report aimed at reducing the Arab population in Israel.

The clashes in Nablus, the largest town in the occupied Jordanian territory, marred otherwise quiet walkouts in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in solidarity with striking Arabs in Israel.

The protests were only partially effective.

But in Nablus the strike closed down all businesses and schools. In the town's casbah, armed troops charged groups of stone-throwing Arab teen-agers who blocked entrances to the ancient marketplace with barricades of burning tires.

Witnesses said that troops fired warning shots in the air to disperse the rioters and then stood guard as firemen put out the flaming barricades.

Partially Observed

In Israel's northern and central regions, a strike by Arab municipal employees was only partially observed and no clashes were reported.

Arab officials in Israel's northern Galilee region called the strike to protest a document drafted by Yisrael Koenig, the Interior Ministry's official in charge of the area.

Warning that Arabs would make up the majority in Galilee in two years, Mr. Koenig suggested curbs designed to reverse the trend.

Mr. Koenig recommended slashing subsidies to large Arab families and barring Arab students returning from studies abroad in order to keep down the minority population.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and other Israeli officials have disowned the report. But Arab leaders have been demanding the ouster of Mr. Koenig for what they termed his "racist" report.

In Jerusalem, the Cabinet met for three hours and discussed, among other things, how five Arabs in a powerful speedboat managed to penetrate Israel's coastal defenses last weekend and land on a Tel Aviv beach.

Authorities first described the fugitives as Palestinian draft-dodgers from Egypt, but later reports said that they may have been guerrilla saboteurs who had a change of heart en route to a sabotage mission in Tel Aviv.

Sadat Decries Syrian Drive; Arab Meeting Held Unlikely

(Continued from Page 1)

Oct. 18. High-level Arab diplomats have warned that this conference, which is to deal with the Lebanon question, cannot succeed and should not be held unless some agreement has been worked out in advance.

Mr. Sadat met this morning with Kamal Jumblat, the Lebanese leftist leader who is a bitter foe of the Syrian intervention. In a conspicuous show of support for Mr. Jumblat, the Egyptians gave him a seat of honor among this country's highest officials as they met to listen to Mr. Sadat's address, commemorating the sixth anniversary of Gamal Abdel Nasser's death. It was during his meeting with Mr. Jumblat, Mr. Sadat said, that they received cabled information from Lebanon about the Syrian advances.

The aim of the Syrian moves, Mr. Sadat said, was to "liquidate the Palestinian resistance" in Lebanon and to eliminate the Palestinians' ally in that conflict, the leftist movement headed by Mr. Jumblat.

"In whose interests is this happening?" Mr. Sadat asked. "Why are all peace efforts being blown up when we are trying to end the tragedy? Syria is losing, no matter what it achieves in the short run. Lebanon is losing. The entire Arab nation is losing. The only winner is Israel."

Mr. Sadat, who met Mr. Sarkis here last weekend, said he had "full confidence in the new President. We are ready to help him in any way he asks."

Since Mr. Sarkis was elected with Syrian support and has been in contact with Mr. Assad, the cynical view here is that Mr. Sadat—whom Arab radicals have accused of being in league with Mr. Assad—actually assented to the Syrian moves, with his stated opposition being only political necessity that would not actually involve any effort to stop Mr. Assad.

But Mr. Sadat said today, "Our policy has one face, not many faces." He condemned Syria's actions as "a black chapter in Arab history."

Rome Jail Riot Ends

ROME, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—Police fired tear gas to force 80 prisoners back to their cells after a riot in the city's Regina Coeli jail last night. The reasons for the riot were not immediately known.

Bomb in Illinois Kills 1, Injures 1

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 28 (AP).—An Army ordnance specialist was killed and a state arson inspector was seriously injured while they were trying to disarm a dynamite bomb today after four explosive devices erupted here last night.

The bomb exploded outside the Quincy air-compressor plant, which was damaged last night by three bomb explosions after another blast had gone off on a bridge some distance away. No one was hurt by the explosions last night. The Army expert and the state arson inspector were sent to the scene today after the fifth device was found.

Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, the Republican vice-presidential candidate, was making a campaign appearance across town when the bombs went off last night. Police say they think there was no connection between his visit here and the explosions at the plant, which has had labor troubles.



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urks Will Shut U.S. Bases Congress Bars Arms Aid

By Steven V. Roberts

NKARA, Sept. 28 (NYT).—kish officials say that Turkey probably close down most—not all—U.S. military operas here if Congress rejects a posal to provide Ankara with billion in military aid over next four years.

Turkey will be obliged to react strongly and it has nothing do with logic," explained a kish journalist. "This is a ll issue for the United States, a vital one for Turkey."

estern analysts here are less erned about the U.S. bases n about the deeper question hether Turkey will stay loyal the Atlantic alliance and intain its role in the East-st balance of power. Turkey, analysts emphasize, controls det naval access to the diterranean through the Dar-elles and forms the main ll barrier between the Soviet ion and the oil fields of the ddle East.

n this point, Turkish officials e made a big effort recently reassure their allies. Defense ister Ferit Melen told a group Western legislators last week t Ankara remained a "sincere l faithful member" of the ance. But the feelings of tual trust and confidence be-en Turkey and its allies—ticularly Washington—have fered severe damage and tions here next year could g to power a government less mitted to NATO.

This damage stems from the summer of 1974, when Archbishop Makarios was temporarily deposed as President of Cyprus and Turkey invaded the island, ostensibly to protect the ethnic Turkish minority there. In February of last year, Congress responded to Greek-American pressure by placing an embargo on arms sales to Turkey until the Turks made concessions on Cyprus.

In July of last year, Turkey suspended operations at five U.S. intelligence-gathering stations that monitored Soviet military activity. Last March, Ankara and Washington negotiated the $1-billion aid package as Turkey's price for continuing the U.S. military presence here. Meanwhile, Congress softened the embargo to enable Turkey to meet its most pressing needs.

A major obstacle to congressional approval of the aid package is Turkey's refusal to show any flexibility on Cyprus. Ankara says that it will never yield to outside pressure on such an important issue or allow Congress to link military aid to progress on Cyprus.

Reason for Embargo

Analysts add that Turkey's coalition government is not strong enough to make concessions on Cyprus and that the Greek Cypriots have also dragged their feet in negotiations, partly to give Congress a reason for maintaining the embargo.

With intelligence-gathering suspended, the U.S. military has allowed its total force level to drop to about 6,000 men, almost 1,500 below the level of June of last year.

Washington has tried to replace the Turkish bases by using satellites, ships and land installations in other countries to monitor Soviet activities. According to well-informed sources here, they have been only partly successful and until technology improves, Washington still wants the Turkish bases.

Since Turkey's armed forces are largely supplied with U.S. weapons, the embargo has caused considerable shortages here. Ankara has obtained some spare parts from other allies and has explored the possibility of starting its own war industry, but it remains heavily dependent on the U.S. supply line.

The Senate held hearings on the Turkish aid bill earlier this month, but there is little chance of passage before the election.

U.S. Bill Aims To Waste Not

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP).—The House yesterday pproved a $282.5-million com-itment to a national effort imed at learning to make mething useful out of gar-age.

The bill, passed by a 367-8 ote, would help start research imed at finding ways to use profitably the wastes which now constitute a burden for most municipal governments.

Rep. Fred Rooney, D-Pa., the bill's manager, said a goal would be finding ways to use garbage as a source of fuel.



UPI).

teven Weed in Oakland.

atricia Hearst n Witness Role or Government

OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 28 P).—In her first appearance a government witness, Patricia earst testified in a closed ses-n before a grand jury yester-y about her kidnapping by the mbionese Liberation Army. terward, her former boyfriend, even Weed, also testified.

Miss Hearst and Mr. Weed, who ve not seen each other since b. 4, 1974, when she was ab-cted from the Berkeley, Calif., artment they shared, did not eet yesterday. Miss Hearst tes-ied for 2 1/2 hours.

Surrounded by federal mar-als, Miss Hearst, 22 appeared ary as she left the grand jury. urces said she told substantial-the same story she related at r bank robbery trial earlier is year.

Miss Hearst has indicated rough her attorneys that she ill cooperate fully in the grand ry probe aimed at indicting illiam and Emily Harris for r abduction.

lore Seats on Concorde

PARIS, Sept. 28 (AP).—Air rance said today that it would crease the seating capacity of s Concorde supersonic airliner the route between Paris and Washington as of Friday. It said hat seating would be raised om 80 to 90 passengers on the aris-Washington run and to 0—the aircraft's full capacity on the return trip.

No Congress Bill Seen in 1976 on Foreign Bribery

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (WP).—The House version of the foreign payments bill, which provides criminal penalties for foreign bribery by U.S. companies, will die in subcommittee.

A Senate version of a virtually identical bill passed Sept. 15 by an 86-to-0 vote.

Besides outlawing foreign payoffs, the bills would have required issuers of securities, registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, to keep accurate books and records. Moreover, corporations would have had to devise an adequate system of internal accounting controls.

It would have been unlawful to falsify books and records or to deceive an accountant auditing a company's books.

With Congress due to adjourn Friday, the House bill is stalled in a Foreign Commerce subcommittee.

Late last week, Rep. Bob Eckhardt, D-Texas, proposed five amendments to the bill. This made it all but impossible for the bill to be passed by the end of this session.

McCarthy Is Put On Texas Ballot

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell jr. yesterday ordered the name of former Sen. Eugene McCarthy placed on the ballot in Texas as an independent candidate for president.

Mr. Powell said he conferred with the other justices and obtained the agreement of a majority of them to grant Mr. McCarthy's application for the order. A McCarthy spokesman said the former Democratic senator from Minnesota was now on the ballot in 27 states and was trying to get on it in all but seven others.

Mr. McCarthy asked Justice Powell on Friday to stay an order of the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals which upheld a three-judge federal court decision denying him a place on the Texas ballot. Mr. McCarthy has won a number of lower-court suits for access to the ballot in other states.



United Press International.

NEW GAME IN TOWN—A Rockland, Maine, youngster trying out a new sport—lobster crate running. Contestant gets a chilly dunking in the ocean if he makes it to the end of the string of 20 lobster-filled crates or if he falls off along the way.

House Approves Curb on Flow of Doctors Into U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP).—The House today declared that the shortage of physicians in the United States is ending and moved to stem the flow of foreign physicians into the country.

On a voice vote, the House approved a 1976 Health Manpower Act which would end the preferential immigration status that the United States has traditionally accorded foreign physicians.

The staff of the subcommittee which drafted the legislation said 8,000 foreign doctors have been entering the United States each year. The staff estimated that number would be cut to 1,000 or less by passage of the bill.

It will be considered for final approval in the Senate later this week.

Subcommittee chairman Paul Rogers, D-Fla., said there was opposition to the foreign doctors from U.S. medical educators, who said many of them are not properly qualified.

"Some of them didn't even know how to speak English," Rep. Rogers said.

The health manpower bill authorizes a three-year, $2.2-billion program to train U.S students for medical jobs and persuade them to practice in rural areas and small towns

93,000 Homeless After 2 Quakes In North Italy

UDINE, Italy, Sept. 28 (AP).—A total of 93,435 persons have lost their homes in the quakes that jolted the Friuli region in northeast Italy in May and earlier this month, authorities said

They said that investigations showed that a far larger number of buildings had become unsafe in the mid-September quake than had been believed.

A total of 39,372 persons were left homeless by the tremors that struck Friuli Sept. 11-15. The others lost their homes May 6.

Of those homeless, 40,352 have left their villages for temporary residence in vacation homes and hotels made available on orders from authorities in nearby Alpine and Adriatic resorts.

Those living under tents, in mobile homes and other makeshift accommodations in the quake area number 49,135.

UN Aide Says World Already In Water Crisis

GENEVA, Sept. 28 (AP).—The world is already in a water crisis and must act soon to develop and safeguard water supplies for domestic, agricultural and industrial use, the secretary-general of the United Nations Water Conference said today.

Yahia Abdel Mageed, minister of irrigation and hydroelectric power of the Sudan, said at a news conference here that two-thirds of the world population, particularly in developing countries, do not have enough water even though there are vast unused resources, while industrialized nations are losing more and more of their water resources through pollution.

Mr. Mageed said that in Africa only 2 per cent of the available water is used and in Latin America, only about 6 per cent of the water is exploited.

The task of the UN conference will be to draw up a program and recommendations for exploiting water resources and measures to limit water pollution.

Hamburg Court Jails 8 Backers Of Baader Gang

HAMBURG, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—Eight supporters of the Baader-Meinhof urban guerrilla gang were convicted today of being members of a criminal association and sentenced to prison terms ranging from two to seven years.

They were also found guilty of planning a bomb explosion, forging documents and violating the firearms law. Police testified that they found weapons, explosives, chemicals and detonators when they arrested the eight defendants in February, 1974.

Christa Eckes, who was additionally convicted of robbery, received the heaviest sentence.

Another woman, Margit Schiller, had been sentenced to prison in 1973 in connection with the death of a policeman in a gunfight. However, she escaped before serving her sentence.

The other defendants were accused of being successors to the Baader-Meinhof group, whose leaders admitted to having formed an urban guerrilla group with the aim of revolution.

Concern Grows Among Republicans

President, Carter Remain Silent on Ford Election-Gift Probe

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (WP).—Both President Ford and Jimmy Carter are keeping a cautious silence on the Watergate special prosecutor's investigation into alleged campaign financing irregularities in Mr. Ford's congressional past—an inquiry with explosive political potential.

In the White House, Mr. Ford's closest associates have expressed mystification at the allegations and have voiced suspicion that the investigation has been triggered by political motives.

White House counsel Philip Buchen, who said he knows nothing about any charges, commented disparagingly that special prosecutor Charles Ruff is "chasing a will-o'-the-wisp" and that the President's finances were exhaustively investigated by the FBI in 1973 after he was named vice-president.

Yet the President now finds himself in the extraordinary position of being the subject of an investigation from within his own administration in the critical days of what is becoming a closely fought campaign. The special prosecutor's office was established during the Watergate scandal as an independent investigative arm of the Justice Department.

Puzzled by Silence

A prominent Republican senator, voicing the concern growing within his party's ranks, said to a reporter: "Should I take to the country and hide or can I campaign for this guy?" He said that he and his colleagues were puzzled by the President's silence on the investigation.

In the Carter camp, the inquiry into the finances of Mr. Ford while he was serving as congressman from Michigan's 5th District is being treated with circumspection. Mr. Carter apparently has decided not to press the issue for the time being. His press secretary, Jody Powell, said yesterday after being pressed for comment: "My feeling is that there's something there but I'm not going to comment on it."

The view in the Carter camp is that if the investigation produces a serious case against the President, there would be no need for the Democratic nominee to involve himself in the issue. If, on the other hand, the inquiry collapses, Mr. Carter would be better off for having kept a public distance from it, the theory holds.

Press reports so far have been confined to speculation about what the special prosecutor's office investigators are examining. The investigation, according to these accounts, centers on contributions from two maritime unions that allegedly were funneled through three local Republican committees in Mr. Ford's former Michigan congressional district.

Panel Chairmen

Most of the information in the news accounts has come from past and present chairmen of the Kent County, Michigan, Republican committees, who were interviewed by reporters about their conversations with FBI agents during the last week. There have been no direct allegations in the press of financial irregularities in the President's past campaigns. Kent County makes up the bulk of the 5th Congressional District.

The two unions whose contributions to Mr. Ford's congressional campaigns are ing investigated are the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and the Seafarers International Union, the latter a lavish contributor to political campaigns. Mr. Ford has supported legislation for federal subsidy of shipbuilding and requiring the use of U.S. ships in the nation's international maritime trade.

In sworn testimony to the Senate Rules Committee during his vice-presidential confirmation hearings in 1973, Mr. Ford said "categorically" that no funds collected in his behalf during 1970 "were for my personal benefit." Mr. Ford was being questioned about five contributions totaling $11,500 that year from business groups and a union. He said he endorsed the checks over to the Republican congressional campaign committee.

Fifth District Republican chairman Robert Eleveld said he was "appalled at the timing of the investigation. We tried to get information on this guy Ruff . . . and it was all positive, that he is smart and not a hatchet man of any kind." He noted that the subpoena for county financial records was dated Aug. 19—the day after Mr. Ford's nomination at the Republican National Convention.

The attorney for the Marine Engineers, one of the unions whose records were subpoenaed, said Friday that Mr. Ruff told him the union was not a target of the investigation.

"They reviewed the canceled checks and ledgers," the attorney said. "It was clear their interest was Ford."

Mondale Sees Issue Ducked

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28 (AP).—Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, today at first declined to comment at an airport news conference here on the Watergate probe and aprobe of Mr. Ford's golfing weekends as a guest of U.S. Steel. But when asked if he thought Mr. Ford was ducking reporters' questions, the senator said: "I don't think there's any question about it."

Schlesinger, Hua Meet

PEKING, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—Former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger today conferred with Premier Hua Kuo-feng. He said that they "discussed a whole range of global matters."

Attacks on 'Mess in Washington' Resumed

Carter Is Revising His Campaign Strategy

By Lou Cannon

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 28 (WP).—Jimmy Carter attempted yesterday to bolster what some of his strategists see as a lagging campaign by focusing sharply on criticism of President Ford and "the bloated, bureaucratic mess in Washington."

At a speech in a downtown plaza, the Democratic presidential candidate depicted government in Washington as immoral and unfair and said that "an outsider," meaning himself, was needed to set it straight. He also suggested that Mr. Ford was too closely tied to Washington lobbyists to represent properly the U.S. people.

"The American people are fair," Mr. Carter told several thousand persons in the plaza. "Our government is not fair. You can't expect any better from political leadership that's been bogged down in Washington for the last 25 or 30 years, deriving their advice, their counsel, their financial support from lobbyists and special-interest groups.

"They go to the same restaurants," Mr. Carter continued. "They belong to the same clubs, they play golf on the same golf courses, they communicate with one another. They support one another."

Like His Early Stand

His words were reminiscent of his campaigning in the first Democratic primaries, when he portrayed himself as a non-Washingtonian running against candidates who were part of the "mess in Washington." They also were like defeated GOP challenger Ronald Reagan's original campaign theme, which was to accuse Mr. Ford of being too much a part of the Washington "buddy system" to make any substantive changes in government.

After his debate with Mr. Ford in Philadelphia last Thursday, Mr. Carter evaluated his own performance and said that he had not been aggressive enough with the President. He added that he intended to correct this defect in the two future debates. He continued re-evaluating his campaign strategy after returning home to Plains, Ga., for two days of rest today and tomorrow. On Thursday, he will begin another tour.

At times yesterday, Mr. Carter seemed to be practicing his "new aggressiveness," missing few opportunities to assail Mr. Ford and hi policies.

In a speech at the St. John's Community Center here, Mr. Carter said that foreign policy under the Ford administration had not met the moral standards of the Franklin D. Roosevelt, Truman, Johnson and Kennedy foreign policies.

Press Accessibility

"Under those administrations, w felt that our foreign policy was moral, it was right, it was fair, it was concerned about human rights, it represented that character of the American people," Mr. Carter said. "That's changed."

At a breakfast meeting yesterday with officials of the AFL-CIO trade union movement, Mr. Carter also accused Mr. Ford of being inaccessible to the press. This charge, too, was part of Mr. Carter's plans to alter the style of his campaign.

As spelled out by his press secretary, Jody Powell, Mr. Carter plans a slower pace and a more orderly campaign. This is designed to keep the candidate better rested than he has been and to reduce the number of informal airport press conferences where the noise often drowns out the candidate's reply and creates an atmosphere of confusion.

Mr. Carter's strategists believe that their candidate has placed himself in political jeopardy by allowing reporters frequent opportunities to question him, while the President avoids the press.

In his speech to the labor officials yesterday, Mr. Carter said that he would prefer to run an open campaign, even if he makes mistakes, "than to hide in the [White House] Rose Garden for eight weeks, ignore the real needs of his country and isolate myself from the American people."

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You should also know that the fabrics with the greatest depth of color, such as flannels, are often the most fragile, and finally that Lanvin has more than one thousand two hundred fabrics, brought from the four corners of the world.

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In every human body there is some small asymmetry. This may be what makes Monsieur Deschamps say: "a tailored suit should always have a few attractive imperfections."

It's worth a visit to 15 Faubourg Saint-Honoré just to hear him speak. *G. L.*

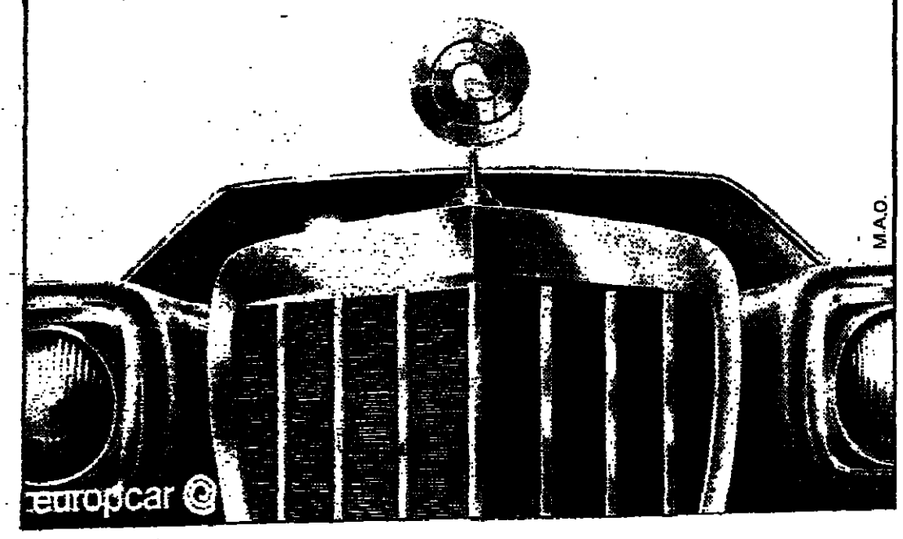


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Vigilantes Clash With Police

Rightists in U.S. West Reviving Posses to Enforce Their Laws

By Bill Richards and Joel Kotkin

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28 (WP). —The citizens' posse of wild West fame has re-emerged in the United States in the form of a loosely organized vigilante group called Posse Comitatus—and their symbol is a lapel pin in the form of a gold hangman's noose.

The posse originated eight years ago in Portland, Ore. Its name means "power of the county" in Latin. Its members, to justify their claim of authority to arrest, try and even carry out sentencings if necessary, cite the power of colonial and frontier sheriffs to round up anyone over 15 to assist them.

Federal authorities estimate that there may be 10,000 members in chapters around the United States—most of them disgruntled ultraconservatives. The authorities say that the posse members' mission is to uphold the law in a time of what they consider to be a judicial and moral breakdown in the United States.

"The posse," said Terry Oaks, who heads the Los Angeles chapter of the group, "is just people. The supreme law of the land is not the Supreme Court. The Posse Comitatus is the highest law. The people are sovereign here."

Troubles in West

Such sentiments have got posse members in trouble in some Western communities.

Last month, two dozen Oregon state policemen arrested a group of seven posse members who had seized a potato-packing plant and held 15 workers captive over a land dispute in a rural area.

The seven promptly tried to make their own arrests of the local district attorney and Umatilla County Sheriff William McPherson before they were taken to jail.

"I told the guy who tried it that if he thought he was big enough he should hop to it," Sheriff McPherson said, smiling. "I guess he decided he wasn't."

"There's no way we're going to let them come in and play sheriff here," he said. "There's only one sheriff of Umatilla County and I'm it."

Last autumn, armed posse members in Stockton, in California's San Joaquin Valley, faced off with members of Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers union for a tense three days after they showed up on a grower's field and declared that they would stop any union organizer who came down the lane.

"If those brown-bereted fascists can go into the tomato field, they can go into my bedroom," San Joaquin County posse leader Francis Gillings said in an interview. Mr. Gillings and another posse member were convicted earlier this summer of assaulting a deputy sheriff during the tomato field incident.

Trooper Arrested

Posse chapters have also been active in the states of Washington and Idaho as well as around Portland in the last year.

One member of a Washington posse chapter tailed and arrested a Washington state trooper as he drove along an interstate highway last February.

The posse member charged the trooper—who claimed he was chasing a speeder—with speeding. The arrest was upheld by a judge and the trooper was fined.

Another posse member disrupted a public hearing on land-use planning in Portland recently when he appeared with a rifle under his arm. He was, he told police as they led him away in handcuffs, merely exercising his right to defend his property.

Posse members in the Portland area ride around with official-looking star symbols on their automobiles and carry identification cards that nearly duplicate those of sheriffs' deputies. The Multnomah County attorney ruled that the posse members genuinely believed they could enforce the law and thus were not violating fraud statutes in his county.

"They're kooks but they're getting more militant," said Sheriff McPherson. "They're people who can quote the Constitution but they forget the federal and state statutes and everything else that goes with it."

Problems on Taxes

Posse leaders here in California and in other states have run afoul of the Internal Revenue Service because the organization claims Federal Reserve notes are unlawful and say they will not pay federal income taxes until the government goes back to the strict gold and silver standards.

In addition to Oaks, other senior posse members here have been convicted on tax charges. Last December, Wisconsin posse organizer Thomas Stockmeier was sentenced to 60 days in jail for assaulting an IRS agent.

Federal authorities say that the posse is getting to be something of a nuisance if not an outright problem in some parts of the West. "Their rhetoric comes very close to violating federal laws sometimes, especially when they talk about breaking federal and state laws because they don't feel they're legal," an FBI official said.

So far, the FBI has not got involved with the posse, except for serving arrest warrants for tax violations. "They talk pretty loud but they're careful to skirt around any outright confrontation," the FBI official said.

Marion Folsom, HEW Secretary 1953 to 1955, Dies

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Sept. 28 (AP).—Marion B. Folsom, 83, secretary of health, education and welfare in the Eisenhower administration, died today at his home in suburban Brighton.

President Dwight Eisenhower named him to the post in 1953 and he served until 1955. Previously, Mr. Folsom was Eisenhower's under secretary of the Treasury for two years.

In 1934, President Franklin Roosevelt appointed Mr. Folsom to the Advisory Council on Economic Security, which drafted the Social Security Act.

Mr. Folsom, born in McRae, Ga., was a graduate of the University of Georgia and received a master's degree from the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration in 1914.

In that year, he joined the Eastman Kodak Co. here. He served from 1921 to 1930 as assistant to George Eastman, Kodak's founder and president. Mr. Folsom subsequently was the firm's assistant treasurer and treasurer.

Carl Tolpo

STOCKTON, Ill., Sept. 28 (AP). —Artist Carl Tolpo, 74, whose sculpted bust of Abraham Lincoln is on display in the Lincoln Museum in Washington, D.C., died Saturday.

William S. Summit

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 28 (AP). —William S. Summit, who reportedly was 124, died Sunday, two days after he suffered a heart attack.

Legionnaire Said To Admit Killing Two on Corsica

BASTIA, Corsica, Sept. 28 (AP). —A French Foreign Legion deserter has confessed to the murder of two elderly shepherd brothers that has inflamed the islanders against the 3,000 legionnaires based on Corsica, official sources said today.

Tension was high as the brothers, Xavier, 58, and Pasquin Ruggieri, 60, were buried today. They were found slain Sunday in their isolated pasture shack.

Shots were fired during the night in Corte at the home of the Legion commander, which was damaged by a bomb blast the night before. There were no injuries in either incident.

Several shotgun blasts also were fired at a Legion jeep in the Ile Rousse region of the island during the night. But there were no injuries.

The deserter was identified as Ludwig Werner, 19, of German origin. Officials said he told police the two shepherds surprised him taking refuge in the shack. He confessed when a watch belonging to one of the shepherds was found in his possession, they said.

Photos Taken Of Sakharovs With Newsman

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (Reuters). —Soviet dissident Andre Sakharov, his wife and a correspondent of The New York Times were photographed by men in plain clothes as they left the journalist's home after dinner there.

The plainclothesmen, in a small car with no number plates, waited more than two hours in the foreigners' compound for the party to emerge.

When they had taken the pictures, using flash-equipped cameras, they drove off rapidly, causing correspondent Christopher Wren of The Times to jump aside to avoid being run down.

Police at the entrance to the compound made no move to intervene, Mr. Wren said. All foreigners' residence blocks in Moscow are guarded day and night and access is normally barred to Russians having no official business.

The incident occurred just after midnight yesterday as Mr. Wren was about to drive the Nobel Prize-winning Russian and his wife home. Other residents saw what happened and said that at least three men were in the car, which had been parked with its lights off.

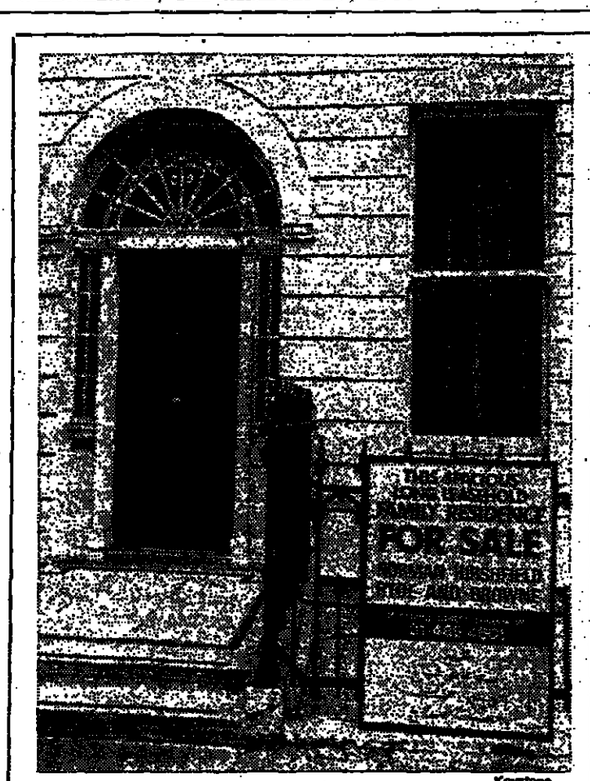
TV Crew Is Found In Pyrenees Cavern

BORDEAUX, Sept. 28 (AP).—A four-member French television crew and seven policemen-guides were found unharmed yesterday in a cavern in the Pyrenees where they had been missing for several days, rescue officials announced.

No other details were immediately available but officials theorized that either the team got lost in the huge cavern or radio communications broke down. The crew was planning to shoot a four-day documentary.

Freer Polish Travel

WARSAW, Sept. 28 (UPI).—Poles will be allowed to travel throughout Eastern Europe without passports effective Jan. 1, the news agency PAP announced today. PAP said Poles will need only their regular identity cards.



Keystone.

SIGN OF THE TIMES—London estate agent uses Arabic to get his message to the buyers with the money.

Fountain of Eurocommunism Is a New Landmark in Rome

(Continued from Page 1)

leadership of the leftist movement in Western Europe.

It has already succeeded in capturing the imagination of an important part of Latin Europe's intelligentsia. Bernardo Bertolucci and Francesco Rosi have extolled the party in major film productions released this year; the trendy French political magazines lavish attention on the Italians; Portuguese Socialist leaders bemoan the fact that "their" Communists are not like the Italians.

But much more than a paradoxical image of chic Communism is at stake in the attention being focused on the Italian party from abroad.

Other Communist parties in Western Europe have been carefully weighing the export potential of the elements of the Italian party's success—and, in varying degrees, adopting them—giving new impetus to the Italian argument that there is a specifically West European brand of Communism more human, democratic and efficient than the Marxism practiced in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Kremlin efforts to get the Italians back in line and halt the spread of the heresy of ideological independence from Moscow received a major setback at the European Communist parties' conference in East Berlin this summer, when the Spanish and French parties joined the Italians in the clearest rejection of Soviet ideological hegemony yet voiced at an international gathering.

This success has evidently encouraged the Italian party to probe into the most delicate area of interparty relationships—the bitter split between the Soviet and Chinese hierarchies, in which most European parties have supported the Russians.

The Italians have sent the Chinese clear if nonbinding signals in the last two months that they would like to establish a better relationship with Peking.

Immediately after Mao Tse-tung's death this month, a senior columnist for the Italian party newspaper, L'Unita, wrote in a guest column for Le Monde, a leading Paris daily, that it was time for all West European Communist parties to reassess their attitude toward Peking.

'Sensitive Point'

"This is the most sensitive point with the Soviets, and that is exactly why we have to confront it," Alberto Jacoviello wrote. "What was all the talking about at the famous Berlin conference if not of a way of freeing the Western European Communist parties from being mortgaged to the Soviets?"

The Italian party quickly published a statement saying that Mr. Jacoviello was stating only his own opinions, which did not coincide with those of the party leadership. But the article, plus the tone of the messages of condolence sent to the Chinese by the Italian and French parties, indicate the beginning of serious debate within the Eurocommunist movement about a European schism with the Kremlin that would be the most important since the split between Moscow and Peking.

Siding with the Chinese in a dispute that has nearly brought the two Communist giants to war would be a serious escalation of the argument between the Kremlin and the Italians. Until now that battle has been fought over the right of national parties to take independent viewpoints on what Communism and the class struggle mean.

The Italians assert that the Russian idea of the working class rising in violent revolution is archaic dogma. In Western Europe, Communist parties have been formed in the same cultural and social matrix as other parties and are now ready to gain power—and give it up if necessary—according to the results of elections.

That is the argument the party stresses to non-Communists. Continuing restrictions on dissent within the party indicate, however, that the Communists have not totally transformed their own structures.

Charitable View

Critics cite this as evidence that the Italian Communists are wearing a "Eurocommunist" mask to fool voters until they get in power. A more charitable view is that the party is still in the process of creating itself, seeking definition in a still-unexplored terrain between Western politics and Soviet socialism and the East bloc's repression of liberty.

Italian attitudes on class and religion underlie the innovative proposal by the party for a coalition with the ruling Christian Democrats and, through them, the Vatican.

Only the proposed "historic compromise"—between the affluent and conservative population segments, which have to make large sacrifices in an emergency austerity program, and the socially evolving working class—can pull Italy out of its deep financial crisis, the party maintains.

Moreover, it presents its followers with moral choices in the secular sphere, emphasizing the similarity in Communism's and Christianity's professions of justice as a goal and claiming that these visions are not in conflict.

"The Italian Communists have decided that religion is not the opiate of the people, but can become the wine," says Roger Garaudy, a French ex-Marxist intellectual. Noting that the Spanish Communist party's leadership has wholeheartedly adopted the Euro-communist concept while the French party hierarchy continues to accept only parts of it, Mr. Garaudy added:

"In Italy and Spain, Christianity is the interlocutor between power and the Communists. But in France, where Catholicism long ago ceased being an open political factor, there is no chance for accommodation with the church."

The overall strategy of the three parties has been drawn close together by the failure of the conservative governments they oppose to enact any significant financial reform in a time of growing unemployment and galloping inflation over the first half of this decade.

Especially important to the three parties' campaigns to add to their moral stature is the refusal by those governments to pass far-reaching tax reforms and to enforce tax laws already on the books against an increasingly wealthy elite that has been actively exporting capital.

"There is not a strong government in Europe today," says Charles Piterman, a member of the French party's secretariat. "There cannot be without the participation of the Communist party in government."

(This is the second in a series of articles on European Communism.)

DEATH NOTICE

EDITH L. SACHS died September 28, 1976, in New York, after a long illness. She was the daughter of the late Harry and Nellie Sachs and the sister of the late Howard J. Sachs. Miss Sachs was a Trustee of Mount Sinai Hospital, the founder of the Rehabilitation Workshop of Mount Sinai Hospital, and was a Member of the Hospital's Women's Advisory Board for over 50 years. She is survived by her sister-in-law, Eleanor B. Sachs and a nephew, Peter G. Sachs. Donations may be made to Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.

Called Election Handicap

German Middle Class Wary Of Schmidt Party's Left Wing

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Sept. 28 (NYT).—One of Helmut Schmidt's biggest handicaps in Sunday's national elections is middle-class fear of the Young Socialists in his party.

There are 350,000 of them in the Social Democratic party and their leader is a 33-year-old schoolteacher, Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul, nicknamed Red Heidi because of her flaming red hair.

She is no firebrand and she says she is not even a Marxist. She is a middle-class intellectual, she is one of the people whom the conservative Christian Democrats had in mind when they came up with their campaign slogan, "Freedom Instead of Socialism."

Mrs. Wieczorek-Zeul, who says that she has not spoken with Chancellor Schmidt in a year and a half, is nevertheless crisscrossing West Germany to campaign for him. She fears that he could lose.

"If [Jimmy] Carter and [Walter] Mondale [the U.S. Democratic candidates for president and vice-president] were campaigning in this country, she said during a break in Bonn, "the Christian Democrats would use the slogan against them, too. They are really attacking the idea of the social-welfare state. In the Weimar Republic the Nazis campaigned for 'freedom instead of Bolshevism.'"

No Contradiction

She sees no contradiction between freedom and social welfare. In his campaign speeches, Mr. Schmidt defends social reform, but he is careful to shun any association with the under-35 wing of his party. However, the voters will choose a party, not a candidate for chancellor, and so the fear of "leftists" in his party means trouble for Mr. Schmidt.

Hans Gunther Weber, an anti-Communist Social Democrat in Braunschweig, said recently that many of his friends would vote for the conservatives this year because they were afraid that doctrinaire leftists were taking over the Social Democrats.

Another man who says he is switching over this year is Dr. Kurt Hornich, principal of the Scholl Sieters School in the industrial city of Mannheim. "I just couldn't stand by and see Marxists take over the party from below," he said. "The younger leftist schoolteachers are all in league with them, too."

The Real Issues

Mrs. Wieczorek-Zeul is a member of the new-left student generation of the 1960s. She studied political science at Goethe University in Frankfurt from 1963 to 1965, and may go back to study union politics next year. Her husband, Norbert, works for a union-owned bank in Duesseldorf. She maintains a small apartment decorated with posters of Marx and of Rosa Luxemburg—the Communist revolutionary assassinated in Berlin in 1919—in Russelsheim, a town dominated by a General Motors-owned Opel factory.

She feels that the 1976 campaign does not face the real issues. Mr. Schmidt spends most of his time defending the expansionary deficit-budget policy that, he says, has brought West Germans through the worst recession since the 1930s. That is a difficult concept in a country where most people still consider installment buying shady.

"Schmidt's policies haven't been Socialistic at all," Mrs. Wieczorek-Zeul said. "The Social Democratic government hasn't even followed its own party platform's calls for greater control of industrial investment."

In the fountain area of the main marketplace of nearby Bad Godesberg the other day, Young Socialists were attacking one of their government's own policies—the "extremist decree" that prohibits so-called radicals from becoming teachers, judges or even post-office employees. The decree is not an election issue, but campaigns against it have been waged from France and Italy during the last year.

"We think a liberal state should permit freedom of opinion in the schools as well as anywhere else," Mrs. Wieczorek-Zeul explained, "even though we are as much against dogmatic Marxism as our opponents. We want more liberalism in this country, not blind conservative reaction."

Poll Favors Schmidt

BONN, Sept. 28 (AP).—Mr. Schmidt's Socialist-Liberal coalition was favored today to capture a slim ruling majority in Sunday's election as the latest opinion poll result confirmed earlier forecasts.

The Hamburg weekly magazine Stern said that a poll of about 1,100 voters last Sunday gave Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats 42.5 per cent and their Free Democratic partners 6.5 per cent for a combined 49.5 per cent.

The poll gave 48.5 per cent to the vote to the conservative alliance of the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union.

Spain Seeks Association With NATO

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Sept. 28 (IHT).—Spain is applying discreet diplomatic pressure on NATO to persuade member governments that the country should be given an associate membership in the alliance, according to NATO sources here.

It is understood that both the United States and West Germany favor such an arrangement with Spain in principle.

Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Britain, however, are all opposed to it on the ground that the Spanish government is thought to be still insufficiently democratic.

Discussions on this subject in recent weeks among NATO officials have been conducted in a low key, but have exposed a honest and fundamental difference of view about how the alliance should respond to an anticipated formal request from Madrid for associate membership.

A NATO spokesman today denied that the alliance was "split open" over the issue. He said such a description was an exaggeration.

Divided Views

But in Washington last month, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns admitted that there were divided views about the alliance's relationship with Spain. Despite this, he added, "quite a few members of the alliance would not be ready to create special links between Spain and NATO."

Mr. Luns is regarded as one of those who strongly favor such a move. The recent political uncertainties in Portugal and Italy have made it imperative, in his opinion, for the alliance's influence in the Mediterranean area to be strengthened.

This outlook is certainly shared by U.S. officials at the alliance headquarters, who are anxious about the prospect of the Spanish left's strengthening its hand in preparation for promised general elections in Spain, scheduled for June, 1977.

One Dies in 'Day of Struggle' By the Spanish Opposition

MADRID, Sept. 28 (UPI).—A 21-year-old psychology student—shot by a rightist political gang during an anti-government demonstration in Madrid last night—died early today, police said.

A girl who picked up the victim from the sidewalk said she heard the shots and shouts of "Long live Christ the King," the cry of an extreme-rightist band, the newspaper Pueblo reported.

The shooting occurred during a national "day of struggle" that resulted in scores of police-demonstrator clashes and a general strike in the Basque region, which by official figures got the support of 430,000 workers. The newspaper El Pais put the number of strikers at 600,000 and called it the biggest ever known in the northern area.

The newspaper Informaciones reported that Premier Adolfo Suarez and members of his Cabinet have received rightist death threats.

Informaciones said the threats caused Labor Relations Minister Enrique de la Mata to install bulletproof windowpanes in his office. Mr. de la Mata has been criticized by the right for his efforts to grant Spanish workers the right to organize freely.

Most of the Basque workers returned to their jobs today, except in the town of Azcoitia, where a girl, Maria Jesus Gurruchaga, was shot in the leg by police during clashes yesterday.

Early today in Azcoitia a bomb destroyed a drugstore owned by the wife of the town's mayor. He has been one of 21 Basque mayors to press the government for more autonomy and less repression in the region.

The "day of struggle" was called by leftist opposition groups to mark the first anniversary of the execution of five revolutionaries, and to push for a complete political amnesty.

El Pais said the current unrest in Spain indicates that "the people are saying no to decades of authoritarianism and demanding modern formulas of dialogues and coexistence."

At a late-night news conference, national security director Emilio Rodriguez Homan said that Carlos Gonzalez Vartiniz, the youth shot in Madrid, was a victim of "actions between rival commandos." He said police fired no shots in Madrid.

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PARIS FILMS

Striking Feat of Screen Adaptation

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 28 (IHT).—Set down "La Marge" (at the Marignan, the Français and Cluny Palace) as something to see. Here is a motion picture of extraordinary qualities, one of binding moods and pictorial brilliance. It is the work of the gifted Polish director Walerian Borowczyk, "author" of "The Story of a Sin," seen in Paris earlier this year, and to be included in the New York film festival.

Based on André Pieyre de Mandiargues's Goncourt Prize novel, it is a striking feat of screen adaptation. The film retains the literary essence of its original but the incidents have been retold in purely cinematic terms. It has neither the restricted traits nor the oppressive weight of the common dramatized novel.

It recounts the descent of a provincial in Paris into an inferno of destructive lust. For the puritan it might constitute "a great moral lesson," but Borowczyk is too much of an artist to preach any doctrine. His purpose, in the words of his countryman Conrad, is to make you see and to make you understand, and that is sufficient for it is everything.

His protagonist is married and has a young son. The family lives happily in a country home in the south until business obliges the husband to visit the capital alone. To while away the solitary evenings, he frequents the red-light district where he finds a bewitching prostitute who vaguely resembles his wife. She is a hardened professional, delighted with his generosity. The more he pays her, the more she abandons herself to him. His obsessive desire, however, induces her to an attempt to escape from her trade, but she is beaten into submission by a pimp who forbids her to see her lover again. Then, the man's child is drowned and his wife kills herself.

A tale as extravagant in less skilled hands could result in ludicrous melodrama, but the impressive treatment rescues it. Paris is captured superlatively in the camera work; a wonderful sense of visual values is apparent in every sequence. The background of shady bars, *hôtels de passe* and sinister back streets is vividly pictured, but a polished stylization marks the continuity and extends to the casting.

Joe Dallesandro, who has played in Andy Warhol movies, is probably not an exacting reproduction of the character of the novel, who would seem to have been a more elderly homebody suffering the torments of what the French describe as *le démon de midi*. Nor is it likely that one would find as lovely a woman as Sylvia Kristel pounding the pavements. One accepts them as symbols rather than realities and in the erotic passages this handsome pair is aesthetically pleasing, unlike the scruffy couples in porn films.

"La Marge" is a psychological study of rare cinematic artistry, one of the year's most distinguished films.

* * *

"La Victoire en Chantant," directed by Jean-Jacques Annaud (at the Balzac, Marignan and Clichy Palace), is a heavy-handed try at political satire. Its aim is a mockery of French, German and British colonialists in the Ivory Coast during World War I and their imposition of their own differences on the black population. Thus, the Great War is grotesquely reflected in miniature to reduce its dubious ideals to absurd size. The stupidity and fumbling of the foreign representatives and their exploitation of the natives is stressed most often in slapstick manner. As Jean Carmet and Jacques Dufilho, both resourceful clowns, impersonate two of the block-headed aliens, there are several amusing episodes, but the general idea is clumsily framed. The want of a brisk pace and sharp sardonic accent blunts the points of this farce. The finish has double-edged irony.

* * *

"Dracula, Père et Fils" (at the Gaumont-Ambassade, Berlitz and Cluny Palace) is yet another pumping of the Bram Stoker thriller to extract laughter. It begins promisingly with the blood-sucking, cape-swirling count forced to quit his Romanian castle after the Communist take-over and being shipped in his habitual coffin over the border. Thereafter the scenarist, running out of gags, resorts to a touching up of old horror gimmicks and the travesty tumbles downhill, neither sufficiently funny nor sufficiently chilling.

* * *

"Une Vie Difficile" (at the Jean Renoir, Marais and Quartier Latin in Italian with French subtitles) was Italian director Dino Risi's first film. Made in 1961, it has not been shown in France before. It records the adventures of a quixotic idealist from his participation in the resistance in the war-torn north of Italy in 1944 through his subsequent activities as a leftist journalist in Rome, his failure as a novelist and as a husband and his temporary success as a publicist for a tyrannical tycoon. It is meandering and long-winded in its exposition, but contains a few diverting sequences, especially the banquet of an aristocratic family on the night the king of Italy goes down in defeat in the elections. Directorially it now appears a bit stale and its most interesting attributes are the performances by Alberto Sordi as the ne'er-do-well and by Lea Massari as his perplexed wife. Risi has improved, as his latest film, "La Carrière d'une Femme de Chambre" (at the Odéon, Studio Medicis and Normandie in Italian) dazzlingly reveals.



Joe Dallesandro and Sylvia Kristel in Walerian Borowczyk's "La Marge."

Labor Dispute Shuts New York's City Opera Co.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (NYT). —The New York City Opera, locked in a contract dispute with the musicians union, yesterday cancelled all performances until further notice.

The company announced the move after a daylong session with a mediator failed to resolve the major issue: the demand by Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians, representing the orchestra, that the opera company guarantee employment for 11 weeks beyond the normal season of 21 performance weeks, two rehearsal weeks and out-of-town tours.

The guarantee, which was in the three-year contract that expired on Aug. 31, resulted last season in some musicians being paid for not working, according to the company's announcement. This year, the City Center Theater was taken over by a consortium of ballet companies that are not under the City Opera's control. The companies have been hiring free-lance musicians rather than employing the opera orchestra as in the past.

The union insisted that the City Opera continue to guarantee the 11 weeks.

Turgenev House Rebuilt

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (Reuters). —The wooden country house of the 19th-century novelist Ivan Turgenev has been rebuilt by Soviet specialists, according to Tass. The original house, in Spasskoye-Lyovinovo, burned down in 1906. The reconstruction is based on Turgenev's own description.

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LONDON

Chefs Tackle Boiled Cabbage Image

By Naomi Barry

LONDON (IHT).—The Club Nine promises to be one of the most influential clubs in London. Its purpose is to lift the level of the British table.

The club was founded last May by Anton Mosimann, 29, the new chef at the Hotel Dorchester. Answering his call were eight other ambitious young chefs, among them the kitchen lords of the Connaught, the Intercontinental, the Capital, Ma Cuisine.

The first step is to loosen the Escoffier grip on London haute cuisine. Auguste Escoffier (1847-1935) was brought to London from France by César Ritz to open the kitchens of the Savoy Hotel in 1890 and spent most of the rest of his life in England. He became known as the King of Cooks and the Cook of Kings; creator of the *chaud-froid Jeannette*, the *dodine au chambertin*, and the famous peach for Dame Nelly Melba; and author of innumerable cookbooks which set the standard for several succeeding generations of chefs.

His cuisine was refined, recherché and ultra-rich. The Young Turks of the top London kitchens think that it no longer represents the taste of the moment.

Common Sense

Mosimann, winner of the Gold Medal at the 1970 Osaka World's Fair for his stylish handling of the Swiss pavilion's kitchen, believes that common sense is one of the integral elements of good taste. Impossibles should not be presented at table.

Recently he stunned an important Dorchester client by refusing to prepare saddle of lamb for a 900-person banquet even though saddle of lamb is regarded as a tony ultimate for a posh affair.

"Can't be done for more than 60 guests," contended Mosimann. "For 900, most of them will be overcooked and overdry." Instead, he plumped for boned loin of lamb stuffed with minced veal and pork, well-dosed with herbs, which he was certain could be served at its peak, even to a crowd. Mosimann obstinacy paid off in customer satisfaction.

In his office which doubles as a private dining room for tastings, he meandered through a discussion of the British food scene.

"A visitor from the Continent thinks of English cooking and immediately in his mind is the smell of boiling cabbage in an English hallway. A horror!"

Cabbage

Mosimann has conquered the challenge by the simplest of techniques. He uses only young cabbages, weighing less than a pound a head. At this tender age, the disagreeable odor has not yet developed. He cuts the head in four, removes the stem, and cuts the quarters again in half. These are steamed for 12 to 15 minutes. With a seasoning of salt and freshly ground pepper, English cabbage has become acceptable to the European palate.

The second anathema to the visitor from abroad is the Brussels sprout. Age again is the big factor. Mosimann chooses sprouts no larger than marbles blanches them in salted water for three minutes, then plunges them into cool water to fix the emerald color. The tiny sprouts are sauteed in butter and rushed to table.

"The easiest way is often the best way," he said.

Royal fish such as salmon and turbot, he also feels should be treated with the respect of simplicity. Poaching brings out the finest of the natural flavor. With salmon, he likes to serve a light but sharp sorrel sauce, a nice counterpart to the rich, heavy flesh of the fish.

Salmon Trout

Despite the high rating of salmon, his personal preference is for the more delicate salmon trout. Although trout usually is thought of as a river fish, salmon trout is a sea variety. The small shellfish on which it feeds give it a rosy or orange tint as well as a distinctive flavor.

Mosimann's approach to that British national institution—fish and chips—is a far cry from the cod or haddock sold at the street stalls. He marinates a whole plaice in lemon juice, milk, pepper and salt before flouring and deep-frying. The chips are deep-fried twice in two operations somewhat reminiscent of *pommes soufflées*.

He considers Welsh lamb on a par with the French *pré-salé*, as long as it is handled with the same dignity. "Our English guests now accept it pink," he said happily. But definitely no mint sauce. "I loathe it," he said.

He minces no words on the abomination of a typical English salad: limp and vinegary. In contrast, a Mosimann-composed salad is a bouquet of carrots, beets, celery, tomato, cucumber, mushrooms, zucchini and watercress with an impeccable vinaigrette. It is now a popular main course for a light luncheon. On the other hand, the English merit top honors for their tea sandwich of mustard and cress on buttered brown bread thinly sliced.

"And I personally don't hate Yorkshire pudding," he confided. "I like it. It soaks up the gravy beautifully and does away with bread and potatoes."

Potters Revive a French Village

By Sheriden Dillon

PONCÉ-SUR-LOIR, France (IHT).—Fifteen years ago, Thierry Robert and his wife did what hundreds are doing, or trying to do, today—they abandoned the city for the country. Mr. Robert left his job in 1961 as an accountant in Paris, and with Mrs. Robert, who had just finished her studies at the Ecole des Arts et Métiers, came to this village of 500 at the foot of the limestone cliffs along the Loir River to turn pottery.

For almost 10 years they went it alone, the two of them working the *grès du Loir* into cups, bowls, vases, plates and handmade floor tiles—all with their characteristic blue-gray and reddish brown glazes. Their material during those years was primitive: They had nothing but a potter's wheel and clay from the river banks. But there wasn't much accounting to do, at least. "Now I don't mind so much the little bit I have," Robert says smiling, "just as I didn't mind not having *any then*."

With no kiln, however, they had to go to Paris to fire their pieces—an expensive, tiring, and disruptive routine. "Finally, we got our kiln though," he recalls, and not long after they were able to hire their first full-time apprentice—the beginning of a sort of local home industry "much in the traditional spirit of small artisanal ventures of the past."

Idea Forms

As the small group of potters grew from three to four to five, an idea began to take form, as well: Why not try to set up an authentic artisan industry, training and employing village inhabitants. Robert thought of it as a kind of communal effort to encourage the preservation of disappearing crafts on the one hand and to help Poncé avoid the fate of most small towns and villages across France which lose more and more young people every year to the urban-industrial "job belt."

He knows of no similar effort anywhere else in France. "Of course, there are lots of other artisanal centers scattered around," he says, "but none which I know of whose primary objective, through employing only local people, is to make an entire village live again."

In 1969, the only industry in Poncé at the time, a 200-year-old paper mill and ironworks, shut down and the facilities were abandoned. Three years later, the Roberts bought the old mill and set up the Artisanal Center of Art, which has now become an ambitious enterprise situated somewhere along the vague line between accomplished individual craftsmanship and small-scale industry.

Original Facades

They pulled down the 19th-century factory structures which hid a 17th and 18th-century façade and transformed the two-acre grounds into a park with roaming peacocks. The river runs directly through the restored buildings, providing cooling facilities for the gas kilns and energy for operating a turbine that generates the electricity for the center.

Robert talks modestly about the center and its development. He talks of balancing a business and a craft: six mornings a week he and his wife do paperwork; six afternoons they both turn the potter's wheel. "Otherwise, the goal is lost, of course."

The center now employs 38 people in six crafts. The majority, about 25, make pottery but there are also important *ateliers* for weaving, woodworking, ironworking, candlemaking and, since August, glassblowing.

In keeping with the original idea, most of the craftsmen and all of the apprentices come from the village itself. The center, in fact, has been an economic, as well as artistic, boon to the area, bringing tourists from not only France but all of Europe. The ateliers are open to the public six days a week throughout the year. Last year alone, the Roberts estimated the total number of visitors to the center at about 50,000.

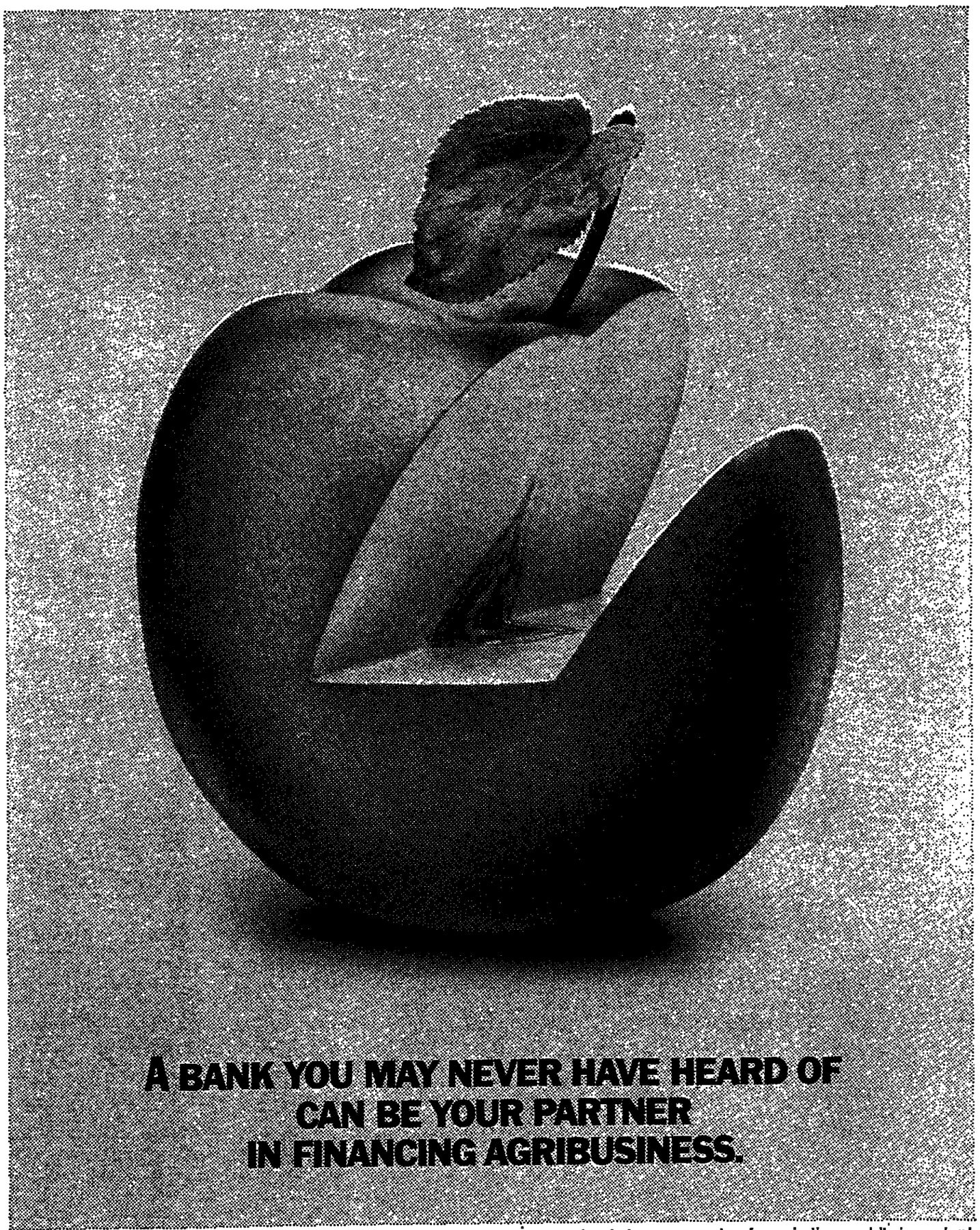
When visiting the center, you watch a 16-year-old apprentice potter throw his lump of clay onto the spinning wheel and bring it up with a flourishing movement of the fingers into a tall elegant vase. Then from the wheel, you can follow it to the drying rack and on to the kiln, of which there are now four. You stand behind the ironworker as he pounds out red-hot fireplace shovels, pokers, grills or wrought-iron lamp fixtures and doorknobs, or watch the woodworker turning a table leg or a wooden bowl. Three weavers work the looms, making mohair blankets, lampshades, ponchos, vests and shawls.

Sense of Pride

Some of the craftsmen talk willingly, even enthusiastically, about their work, explaining in detail the processes and techniques used. Especially from the young apprentices or those doing unskilled, or semi-skilled, tasks such as stamping out patterns from rice-paper prints onto the individual floor tiles, one gets a sense of pride in doing something artistic, even if it is only vaguely so. Others are taciturn about their work, either out of professional concentration on what they are doing or because they are tired of talking to curious visitors.

Some people in the village criticize the center for being too industrialized, and it is true that artistic creation there has sometimes been sacrified to standardized production. But if the art of the craftsman is to reproduce skillfully and imaginatively, at Poncé one finds craftsmen of merit.

There are others, however, who say that the center is not commercially oriented enough, but Robert is quick to point out that the center has participated in exhibitions worldwide—twice in Japan, in the United States in 1974, at the International Ceramics Competition in Italy last year, and this year in Munich. And yet, exports remain a small part of its commercial effort because the center cannot meet the demand within France itself. "Already this year," Robert says, "we have had to refuse orders from over 40 large stores."



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Wednesday, September 29, 1976 *

Hard Facts of the Campaign

The media in the United States have been suffering lately—endeavoring to find significance in a campaign that has thus far produced few highlights and much blandness. Public-spirited citizens have been proclaiming that they would abstain from voting, charging that the people have been ignored in the selection of candidates. And the latter have been struggling to emerge from a mesh of words by presenting a melange of images. It does not seem to be a proud moment for American democracy.

And yet there is significance in the current campaign. The people have been consulted, through the expansion of the primary system, to a greater extent than ever before. The words and images do have meaning and impact, however remote these may seem or be from the words of a Stevenson or Kennedy, the image of an Eisenhower. President Ford and Jimmy Carter, in their own way, represent what the people want—what they have always wanted after periods of effort and tension—rest and recuperation.

This is a standard phenomenon in American history. It was manifested after the Civil War and after World War I. In the present case, the aftermath of World War II did not permit quite the same degree of relaxation quite so soon after the hostilities formally stopped, although there are some who would put the Eisenhower administration in that category.

But this would ignore the Dulles brand of crusading foreign policy, no less than the beginnings of the civil rights movement, when President Eisenhower backed a Supreme Court decision by sending troops to Little Rock. The American people have borne—with varying degrees of success and some grim failures— a heavy burden of responsibility since 1939. That burden remains. But the people would prefer not to be reminded of it quite so often as before, and perhaps to be told that it is not quite so heavy.

Among the burdens were the scandals of the Nixon administration. This, too, has its analogies in the postwar scandals of the Grant and Harding administrations, albeit there are many differences in detail and kind in all three. To have a president who may be uninspiring, but does project honesty, is something the American voter has sought under such circumstances. It is what he seeks today.

For those who are aware of the grave questions that face the nation and the world, and who want them to be confronted, urgently and with the rhetoric and personality appropriate to the occasion, this constitutes a flight from reality. That may well be true—the kind of government and the kind of leadership (or lack of it) that prevailed in the late 1870s and in the 1920s did cost the United States much. But a democracy must reflect the moods and capabilities of a people. They cannot be forced—if they have a democracy—into a sustained mood of idealistic toil and sacrifice. To ignore that is also to flee from the reality of popular will and mood. And that will and mood constitute the most significant facts of the campaign of 1976.



'Oh, Dear—I Forgot to Tell Charles We Mined the Tennis Court.'

Finesse on Rhodesia

It is an accepted tactic in diplomacy to minimize or finesse differences between antagonists in the interest of getting a crucial negotiation off the ground. This is obviously the kind of maneuver in which Britain and the United States are engaged, in their strenuous joint effort to keep negotiations for a two-year transition from white to black rule in Rhodesia from collapsing before they have even begun.

On the surface, the gulf between Prime Minister Ian Smith's white minority government in Salisbury and the black Presidents of five nearby countries who support the black Rhodesian nationalist movement is as wide as ever. Smith accepts the British-American two-year transition plan proposed by Secretary of State Kissinger. The black Presidents ostensibly reject those proposals, saying they are "tantamount to legalizing the colonialist and racist structure of power" in Rhodesia.

But the United States and Britain wisely treat the Lusaka communiqué of the black leaders not as a setback but as an advance toward Rhodesian negotiations. The State Department insists that the five Presidents have accepted Kissinger's major proposals, and concludes: "The road to a negotiated solution is now open." Britain says it is ready to organize a conference to establish the interim administration.

Washington and London are thus deliberately overlooking a wide range of matters that still bitterly divide Rhodesian white and black leaders—even on basics such as when the black guerrillas are to stop fighting and whether the conference to set up the transitional regime will be held in Rhodesia, as Smith has emphasized, or outside the country, as the African Presidents demand.

So long as neither Kissinger nor British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland deludes himself about the ground still to be covered, the positive response is the best tactic. It at least maintains the momentum generated by Kissinger's shuttle and keeps the responsible leadership on both sides focused on negotiation rather than armed confrontation. And it helps keep at bay the extremists in both camps who hope for the collapse of this effort even at the risk of catastrophic racist war in southern Africa.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Danger to the Ozone

When scientists a few years ago put forward the theory that gases from aerosol spray cans might increase skin cancers and seriously affect the earth's climate, they triggered an expected degree of ridicule and the usual cries of "hysteria". Now a panel of the National Academy of Sciences finds that these fluorocarbon gases are in fact weakening the planet's ozone layer, threatening precisely the consequences predicted.

The experts, who have been studying the problem at the request of perplexed federal agencies, recommend regulatory action within two years. The delay is not urged out of uncertainty as to whether a curb is needed, but only to establish, if possible, the exact extent of the danger to the earth's ozone shield and the degree to which use of these gases should be curtailed. At the end of that time, the panel's chairman says, "even if we're still uncertain" on these points, "we'll recommend regulation."

The principle involved here has been well summarized by Dr. Russell W Peterson, retiring chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality: "Chemicals are not innocent until proven guilty." Even the cost-benefit ratio so often invoked by skeptics on environmental protection makes clear the case for reducing the upward flow of fluorocarbons.

The cost, for the most part, is the inconvenience of finding safe and efficient substitutes for deodorant and hair sprays, whose propellants account for more than half the worldwide use of the gases. The benefit is a reduction in the very real danger that ultraviolet radiation will get through the ozone layer, weakened by components of the gas, in such increased volume as to heighten the incidence of skin cancer and to warm the earth's atmosphere with unpredictable effect.

This special committee of the academy called for regulatory action within a limited time; it did not recommend against some kinds of action now. It urged immediate legislation, for example, to enable government to regulate fluorocarbon uses "selectively" at the appropriate moment and to require the labeling of aerosol cans so that consumers can stop sending the gases into the atmosphere right now if they wish.

Congress should take quick action to concentrate control over fluorocarbons in one agency, preferably the EPA, and the government should move as quickly as possible toward an international convention on the subject. Production of these propellants is no more confined to a single country than the effects are confined to those that use them.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 29, 1901

NEW YORK—Mr. August Belmont, head of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, with many officers and engineers, will sail on Oct. 5 in the Campania to investigate the Metropolitain railway of Paris and the Underground railway of London. They realize that Paris and London have had experience in underground railways which will be valuable in building the system in New York.

Fifty Years Ago

September 29, 1926

CHICAGO—Charles Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, who has just been made president of the Edison industries, during a visit here announced that to compete with the radio, the phonograph industry would shortly offer a forty-minute record. "My father has been working on the long-playing record for two years," he said. "It will play twenty minutes to each side."

Testament of a Chilean

By Orlando Letelier

On Sept. 21, Orlando Letelier, who was Chilean Foreign Minister in the government of President Salvador Allende, was killed in Washington when a bomb exploded in his car. He had been a leader of Chilean political exiles in the United States who opposed the military junta that overthrew President Allende in 1973. He wrote the following article for The New York Times, at his own initiative, a few days before his death.

WASHINGTON.—On Sept. 10 the Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet issued Decree No. 588, which strips me of my nationality, for "gravely threatening the essential interests of the state." This measure is just one more addition to the shameful history of the violation of human rights committed by the military junta.

In the chronicle of Latin American dictatorships, political rights have frequently been denied to critics and opponents. The Chilean junta, not to be outdone as leader in the field of such violations, has made the entire Chilean population a victim through a decree that ordered the burning of the country's electoral register. In fact, all the citizenship rights of the population have been destroyed.

Today, having exhausted this repressive mechanism, they can only resort to the absurdity of pretending that those who oppose their designs are no longer part of the Chilean nation.

Needless to say, this decree violates the intent of the Constitution that applied in Chile before the rule of law was destroyed there on Sept. 11, 1973, together with the norms of international law, especially Article 15 of the Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations. This action has no precedent in our history. Never have governments vested themselves with the authority to confer or take away Chilean nationality at will.

Held in Camp

Because of my position as Minister of State and Ambassador [to the United States] of the constitutional government of Chile, I was incarcerated in the concentration camp on Dawson Island until I was expelled from the country without any formal charges ever being made against me. I was not granted any of the basic rights guaranteed by the Constitution or by the laws of my country.

Among other violations, I was deprived of my passport and thus of my status as a Chilean abroad. Many of my fellow countrymen were subjected to the same arbitrary measures.

It would seem, then, that this decree constitutes a complete absurdity. But behind it one sees the logic of a totalitarian mentality, that projects itself from within a system based on terror and vengeance. Its purpose is to intimidate those who fight from abroad for the restoration of human rights, freedom and democracy in Chile. It tries to erase a whole sector of Chileans from the history of our country, to eliminate the protagonists of a social and political ideal with deep roots in our history, which has survived persecution and is today the emblem of the struggle against tyranny.

What the junta is fighting is not so much the men who three years ago led a democratic government but rather the ideas we represent. What they are denying is the nationality of values, such as Chilean democracy, that for 150 years constituted an example for Latin America and for the world.

What they are attempting to destroy are the political parties that channeled the aspirations of the Chilean people, its trade-union organizations, and its convivial way of life, based on the free play of ideas and respect for the human being.

Accordingly, to Pinochet none of this has any place within the Chilean nationality, and the fascist ideology that Pinochet professes can be seen in this most delirious expression of his fanaticism.

The patriotic obligation of all Chileans is to contribute to the end of the dictatorship. We do it as members of a nation and as inheritors of a tradition of freedom to which the Pinochets do not belong.

The things that destroy our nationality are the concentration camps, torture, repression and hunger. That which makes us vulnerable as a nation is the utilization of the armed forces against the Chilean people. It is all this brutal conduct and not the actions of those who want to put an end to it that isolates us today from the community of civilized nations.

The image of Chile will return to what it once was when democracy is re-established along with the human rights that have been usurped by the dictators. At that moment no one will be in any doubt about the nationality of the Chileans who are in power today. On the contrary, as such they will be made to answer to Chilean tribunals in accordance with the Chilean judicial system for crimes committed against their country.

Vital Decision Looms

Future of Plutonium

By Thomas B. Cochran and J. Gustave Speth

WASHINGTON.—The United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission has before it the most important nuclear-arms-control decision since the inauguration of the Atoms for Peace program two decades ago. In an action that will have far-reaching implications for the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the commission must decide whether to allow the use of plutonium, which is produced as a by-product in nuclear reactors, as a separate fuel in the U.S. nuclear industry.

A cornerstone of Atoms for Peace was the theory that workable distinction could be made between peaceful and military uses of nuclear energy. The theory held that nonnuclear nations could be enticed to forgo the development of nuclear weapons if they were assured of assistance in the development of peaceful nuclear programs.

The 1974 explosion of a nuclear device by India shattered this theory. India's atom bomb, and those now reported to be in Israel's possession, were made from plutonium extracted from the used fuel of "peaceful" nuclear reactors.

Harsh Reality

India and Israel force upon us the harsh reality that essentially any nation with a nuclear reactor can develop nuclear weapons. Now about 18 such nations, in addition to the five established nuclear-weapons states, have plutonium for at least three to six weapons. About five additional nations will have accumulated this amount of plutonium by 1980.

The proliferation problem these existing reactors pose is grave but perhaps not impossible. Controlling nuclear proliferation will certainly become impossible, however, if the nuclear industry here and abroad launches the next phase of nuclear-power development involving plutonium use.

Already about 12 nonnuclear weapons states—among them Brazil, Argentina, India, Pakistan, Taiwan and Iran—have plans for developing nuclear-fuel reprocessing facilities for the large-scale separation of plutonium from used fuel.

These facilities would enable these nations to recover and stockpile plutonium, seemingly for peaceful purposes. Without violating existing international agreements, they could move to a point of being as little as hours away from having nuclear weapons, perhaps needing only to cast the plutonium and place it in the bombs.

Regional Rivalries

It is noteworthy that most of these countries have not signed the Non-proliferation Treaty and that most are in areas of intense regional rivalries.

Multinational ownership of fuel reprocessing facilities has been suggested as a means of curbing their proliferation potential. This concept offers little, and may not in any case be workable.

Multinational facilities would legitimize the arguments of non-participating countries that their national plutonium facilities and stockpiles are peaceful. They would supply participating nonweapons states with large amounts of usable plutonium in the form of fresh fuel. And they would provide opportunities for the clandestine diversion of plutonium or targets for expropriation, and the means of spreading reprocessing technology.

We believe the evidence is now plain in. For two decades the United States has promoted atomic power around the globe. Now our policy must be one of containing and reversing the harm that has been done.

Control Urged

We should seek to establish international control of the plutonium that has been produced in the reactors that are already operating. We should commit ourselves to help other nations develop nonfission means of meeting their energy needs. And we should unequivocally reject the idea that plutonium should ever be reprocessed and thereby removed from the protection of the intensely radioactive wastes with which it is mixed in used reactor fuel.

A United States decision authorizing plutonium use would obviously be inconsistent with these policies. We cannot expect other nations to forgo plutonium if we do not.

An argument advanced by the nuclear industry is that regardless of our decision other nations will export nuclear technology. This argument fails for several reasons. First, it implies that the United States should not exercise its moral leadership if there is a chance other countries will not follow us. Second, it implies that other countries will not recognize and seek the benefits inherent in the United States policy. Third, it overlooks the political and economic leverage the United States could use to influence the nonproliferation policies of other countries—for example, trade and economic assistance policies and measures to enhance regional stability. And finally, it neglects the fact that nuclear power is questioned as vigorously abroad as here.

Substantial opposition to nuclear power exists in all countries of Western Europe, in Japan and Australia. If the United States turns its back on plutonium, that action will have a catalytic effect on world opinion.

Thomas B. Cochran and J. Gustave Speth are members of the staff of the Natural Resources Defense Council. They wrote this article for The New York Times.

Letters

Papandreou's Role

That you should publish the article by William Buckley jr. entitled "Papandreou Still Stirs Greek Rage" (Sept. 15, 1976) truly shocks me. Although the subject of the CIA's intimate tie with the Greek junta is now being publicly discussed in the United States, it is not this point to which I refer.

It is the fact that Mr. Buckley, an intellectual and a man of refinement, should stoop to unfounded, personal vilification of Andreas Papandreou. I refer to the sentence beginning, "Andre went to the University of California at Berkeley to teach economics and, having done his best to make Berkeley uninhabitable. . ."

I am personally well acquainted with the University of California at Berkeley and with members of the teaching staff at the time Andreas Papandreou was chairman of the department of economics there. One of these people is my sister, now professor emeritus of philosophy, another is chairman of the department of music and still another is professor of international law. All these persons are highly respected and in turn have high respect for Andreas Papandreou.

Finally, why would Karamanlis, as a conservative premier in 1959, call Andreas Papandreou to Greece to found and preside over the Center of Programming and Economical Studies of the Ministry of Coordination, if Andreas had such a bad reputation at the University of California in Berkeley?

ELIZABETH C. BOUKAS.
Athens.

The ENA

Don Cook's (IHT, Sept. 13) article on the Ecole Nationale d'Administration is a fine description of the school and its role in French society today. But Don Cook fails to point out the crucial factor which makes it "virtually impossible to reach the top in the ranks of the civil service unless one is an ENA graduate."

The simple fact is that the great majority of openings in the "Grands Corps," such as the Corps des Inspecteurs des Finances, or the Conseil d'Etat, are exclusively reserved by law for graduates of ENA. This fantastic privilege is the source of ENA's power. The "old boys' network," important as it is, remains secondary and could probably not have developed on its own.

This situation is not unique in France: The Ecole Polytechnique is to the technical corps (Mines, Ponts et Chaussées, Télécommunications, Armement, etc.) as ENA is to the administrative corps: It has the legal (near) monopoly of their recruitment. Hence its importance and prestige, which are on a par with that of ENA.

M. GUERON.
Paris.

Probing the FBI

Headline: "Levi Ends 38-Year FBI Probe of the Socialist Workers' Party" (IHT, Sept. 16).

Now all that the little professor has to do is figure out how to end the probing of FBI probes that are still going on, by anybody who feels like doing it, and there he may run into difficulties, for probing the FBI is an interesting and necessary game any number can play.

WILLIAM REIMBOLD.
Teddington, England.

Argentine Youth

Being a self-exiled Argentine sociologist, I have read with great interest your story (Sept. 15) about middle-class youth swelling ranks of terrorist groups in my home country.

Being also a father, with two teen-age children, I cannot fail to understand the plight of those who see their sons and daughters leave home to engage in activities that most probably will cause their deaths. But, I find it awfully discouraging when I read the "reasons" given by these well-to-do parents for their children's behavior. Haven't they ever tried to look around, a bit further than their well kept lawns, just to find out how our workers, farm laborers, etc., actually live? Do they consider their children incapable of recognizing social injustice, misery, malnutrition, lack of schools, overspending by the military? Can't they see a genuine commitment on the part of these young people to try to put an end to an "order" that brings sufferings to the majority of the population and means well-being just to a privileged few? Starvation is a much more violent death than the one caused by a bullet wound.

I am able to speak with authority on the above because I also happen to be the son of a high-ranking military officer and a wealthy woman from a landowning family who were unable to understand my rejection of their indifferent and selfish world, and my siding with the oppressed. They both died without changing their attitude, and for the good of my country and the end of the present bloodshed I sincerely hope the rich of today will change their attitude and the unjust prevailing system before it's too late. They should realize that their blindness and selfishness are pushing their clean-minded and idealistic children to desperate actions.

A. M.
Madrid.

OECD's Figures

Maurice Williams, chairman of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee, criticized (IHT, Sept. 25) the suggestion I made in my column earlier in the week that his organization's aid figures were "suspect." He reaffirms the OECD's published statements that Western aid rose in 1975 by 20 per cent in nominal terms and 10 per cent in real terms.

In reply I would like to make three points:

1. The World Bank agrees with the OECD that aid figures [illegible] dollar terms rose 20 per cent in 1975. However, in real terms the believe it is only 7.1 per cent, not 10 per cent as the OECD claim. This is because they use a different, and I believe more accurate, deflator.

2. It is likely that a portion of this 7.1 per cent increase is something of an illusion. For 1975 was characterized by a sudden increase in the rate of disbursements, which is not likely to be repeated in the near future. Part of this was the U.S. aid to India, China in early 1975, part was the surge of food aid following the failed harvest of 1974.

3. The OECD aid reports are presented with an unfailing and, I believe, deceptive optimism about the future. The optimism reveals itself in Mr. Williams's [illegible] when he writes of how the recent increase "demonstrates the [illegible] termination of DAC members to respond to the needs of developing countries despite their [illegible] economic difficulties". Yet he must know that the World Bank projects Western aid to decline from its present 0.36 per cent of GNP to 0.33 per cent by 1980.

The World Bank can make these projections without fear of contradiction because for the most part the commitments which will show up as disbursements next year and the year after have already been made.

JONATHAN POWER.
London.

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Japan TV Firms Deny U.S. Imports Charges

TOKYO, Sept. 28 (AP-DJ).—Electronic Industries Association of Japan said today it contest U.S. color television ers' claims that they are hurt Japanese exports, and said it ld not recommend that manufacturers here reduce shipments the United States.

shio Takai, executive vice-ident of the association, told ss conference that Japanese ufacturers' share of the color TV market in the United States nearly 30 per cent. He asserted that Zenith Radio Corp. and A Corp. together hold roughly per cent and GTE Sylvania and Wells-Gardner Electron- Corp. together hold the re- nder.

r. Takai argued that recent ts in Zenith and RCA earn- prove that U.S. color TV ers are not being harmed.

e said he believes that if manufacturers were being ed, individual Japanese mak- would act to alleviate the blem.

Threefold Rise

Mr. Takai said that Japanese nufacturers' January-August orts to the United States aled about 1.7 million color s. He said this represents a efold rise from a year earlier. n July, the most recent month which exact figures are avail- le, Japanese manufacturers ex- rted 340,439 color sets to the United States, up 16.2 per cent from June and up 214.3 per cent from July 1975.

With January-July shipments at 1,497,439, the eight-month total of roughly 1.7 million cited by Mr. Takai opens the possibility that August shipments trailed July's total.

Mr. Takai asserted that Japanese color TV makers have concentrated more on portable set production than U.S. makers, and that the Japanese advance in the U.S. market is partly attributable to this difference.

Two Probes in U.S.

The U.S. International Trade Commission has two color TV set import inquiries in progress, one a general fact-finding study and the other taken up on a complaint by U.S. makers that Japanese manufacturers have engaged in unfair competition and a "conspiracy" with the support of the Japanese government to dominate the U.S. color TV market.

Last week, U.S. color TV makers and trade unions petitioned the ITC to recommend import quotas on finished color TVs from Japan and other countries.

Japan's minister of international trade and industry, Toshio Komoto, said last week the government would not control color TV exports. Sanyo Electric Co. president Kaoru Iue has said Japanese makers should voluntarily refrain from more sharp boosts in exports to the United States or face import barriers.

Mr. Takai said the association will send a delegation to ITC hearings on the issue to counter charges against the Japanese. The hearings are scheduled for Oct. 6.

The U.S. market has been the mainstay of a Japanese color TV export drive this year.

Mr. Takai said the association expects that color TV exports in calendar 1976 will total about 4 million sets. It originally forecast last February that exports would total 3.5 million sets.

Japan's exports of color televisions in calendar 1975 totaled a record 2.76 million sets, up 20.7 per cent from calendar 1974.

apan Says ts Payments ap Narrows

TOKYO, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ).—pan had an overall balance-of- yments surplus of $107 million August against a $721-million plus in July and a $268-million it in August, 1975, the Fi- ce Ministry said today in a al accounting.

The ministry's final figures con- med that a reduced trade sur- plus, coming just as overseas crit- ism of Japanese export growth s intensifying, was the major tor in the shrinkage of the country's overall payments sur- plus.

The usual deficit in the in- visibles account, which covers ch items as shipping and in- surance charges on Japan's ex- ports and imports, combined with a substantial swing into deficit by the long-term capital flows ac- count. Figures released by the Finance Ministry separately show- ed that foreign investors were heavy net sellers of Japanese stocks in August.

Seasonally adjusted, the na- tion's overall balance of payments was in surplus by $366 million, against a seasonally adjusted July surplus of $735 million and a seasonally adjusted June surplus of $1.114 billion.

Balance of Trade

Japan's trade balance in August showed a surplus of $587 million, compared with a $1.005-billion surplus in July and a $495-million surplus in August, 1975.

August exports totaled $5.298 billion, down from $5.782 billion in July but up from $4.344 billion in August last year.

Imports totaled $4.711 billion, down from $4.777 billion in July but up from $3.849 billion a year earlier.

Exports and imports in the balance-of-payments calculation are measured free on board.

The nation's invisibles account registered a $532-million deficit last month, compared with July's 586-million shortfall and August 975's $434-million deficit.

August's transfer payments ac- ount was in deficit by $12 mil- on, down from July's $35-million eficit and the year-earlier $39- illion deficit.

Short-term capital flows were a surplus by $80 million in ugust. In July, they were in urplus by $239 million, and in ugust, 1975, they were in deficit y $115 million.

Japan's current account show- d a $43-million surplus in Au- ust, down from a $404-million urplus in July but up from the ear-earlier $22-million surplus.

Italian Wholesale Prices

ROME, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—Italian wholesale prices rose 0.9 per cent in August, bringing the index to 242.95, base 1970, after a 1.1-per-cent rise in July, the statistics institute reported. In August, 1975, wholesale prices rose 0.7 per cent.

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And Avoid Government Interference

How to Beat Anti-Business Ethic

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP).—A large segment of the public is disappointed, dissatisfied and disenchanted with the everyday performance of *American business, especially big business,* said the speaker. "There are the difficulties of mass production, wide distribution, heightened expectations, disinterested workers and other causes," he said.

Credibility requires that business should not ignore or excuse demonstrated instances of misleading advertising, misrepresented warranties, and other questionable practices, he said. Moreover, "we cannot overlook the admitted wrongdoings of some of our country's largest and most respected corporations." Business, big business, must be more attentive to customers. It must correct mistakes "promptly and fully."

The speaker: Thomas Murphy, chairman of General Motors Corp., the world's largest manufacturing enterprise, at a meeting a few days ago of the Associated Industries of New York. Mr. Murphy's speech was remarkably candid and expressive in delineating what he perceives to be the weaknesses of big business and the measures needed to correct them and thus avoid more government regulation.

The marketplace, he said, is a better regulator than government, but business has failed to communicate this to the people who are urging more regulation. "What has prompted Americans to modify their traditional suspicion of government and to favor the costly and dangerous *intrusion of the public sector into the private?*" he asked.

Mr. Murphy said he did not think educators were directly at fault, but he left little doubt that he believes they contributed to the public's low opinion of big business, which he said was the problem to be dealt with.

The idea that competition is passé really took root in the more numerous and crowded campuses of the late 1960s, he said. This was the war-baby generation, "different students—different in that there were more of them, and different in that they came from a broader spectrum of our society." Some of them were strongly influenced by the "competition is passé" views. "Others found in college an intellectual base for anti-business attitudes they were developing."

Many of these students are today's teachers, Mr. Murphy said. "And their syllabus includes the anti-business concepts learned in their college days, attitudes which have worked their way into the conventional wisdom of our society.

"In this era of instant and better communication, the process has been quickened by the natural, commendable, and enriching interplay of academia and the media. Ideas make discussion and discussion makes ideas; professors write books and professors read books, as do publishers and reporters, and editors, and television commentators. And students study them all—as they should.

"So it is not surprising that students today find little in what they see and hear of business to merit the regard in which we held it when we were in school," Mr. Murphy concluded.

U.S. 'Leading' Index Drops 1.5%

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP).—The government index designed to anticipate future economic trends fell during August for the first time since the current recovery began, the government reported today.

The Commerce Department said its composite index of leading indicators fell 1.5 per cent in August, due primarily to a higher layoff rate in manufacturing and reduced business spending.

The drop is the first since February, 1975, and the largest since the 3.4-per-cent decline a month before that.

A decline in the index is generally a signal of slower growth in the economy. The initial report is subject to substantial revision, so that the August figures are not necessarily solid. Also, most economists consider a three-month drop or increase in the index to be necessary before they consider a change in direction for the economy is indicated.

But the index drop does come after three consecutive months of a rising unemployment rate despite growing employment and in the midst of what administration economists consider a lull in economic growth.

Administration economists have been contending that the lull is only temporary.

The August decline follows a 0.5-per-cent advance in July and leaves the index precisely where it was in May.

The leading indicator index is composed of a dozen individual economic statistics selected for their position in the forefront of economic trends. Of the 11 statistics available in time for computation in the August index, eight pointed downward.

John Kendrick, chief economist for the Commerce Department, said the latest figures are in line with the slower rate of growth in the economy this summer, but they are not likely to signal a downturn in economic activity generally.

He said increased expectations for business spending in the department's long-term surveys, higher stock prices this month and recent growth in the money supply all suggest a drop of no more than one month in the composite index.

"Most past business cycle expansions have lasted at least three years, so I don't think this one-month decrease should be interpreted too negatively," he said. "It would be very unusual for the economy to fall out of bed at this stage in the expansion."

Dow Index Plunges 18 Points After Drop in 'Leading' Index

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP-DJ).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply lower in active trading today.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 994.93, down 18.20.

Volume totaled 20.44 million shares, compared with 17.43 yesterday. Decliners outpaced advances by about 1,105 to about 400.

The market opened mixed and quickly moved lower following the Commerce Department's report that leading economic indicators in August fell 1.5 per cent. The decline was the first in 18 months, and took investors by surprise.

Selling quickened as the session progressed and by midday the market was down 6 points. Late in the session, the decline turned into a rout as the Dow average fell through the 1,000 level.

Eastman Kodak dropped 3 3/4 to 88 1/4. Polaroid said late yesterday that it filed suit in Canada alleging Kodak infringed 10 of Polaroid's Canadian patents. Polaroid fell 1 3/8 to 43 3/4.

Evans Products, among the active issues, rose 3/8 to 10 3/4. It said it completed a new, more favorable loan agreement for it and a subsidiary.

Ford Motor lost 1 1/8 to 59 3/8. It announced it will increase prices on its 1977 model cars.

Chrysler lost 1 1/8 to 20 and General Motors lost 1 1/4 to 27 1/2.

Northern Telecom fell 2 to 34 1/4. A company spokesman attributed the decline to an adverse report on the company's outlook by a securities analyst.

Zenith Radio lost 2 to 28 3/4, Du Pont 2 7/8 to 126 3/8, Alcoa 1 3/8 to 58 7/8, Bristol-Myers 1 3/8 to 74 1/4, and Union Carbide 2 1/8 to 63. Sabine Royalty rose 4 1/4 to 54. Sabine did not trade yesterday, pending dissemination of news it and Hamilton Brothers Petroleum reached an understanding to merge.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in quiet trading. The Amex index fell 0.96 to 102.73.

Soybean futures, under selling pressure for weeks, gained 7 1/2 cents a bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Soybean oil prices were up 1/4 cent a pound, or 25 points, but meal futures were irregular at the final bell. Corn futures were up nearly 3 cents, but wheat lost nearly 2 and oats closed little changed.

EEC Grain Crop Seen Sharply Off 1971-'75 Average

BRUSSELS, Sept. 28 (AP-DJ).—The 1976 grain crop in the European Economic Community may be as low as 90.9 million metric tons, down 6.5 per cent from 97.1 million tons in 1975 and sharply below the 104-million-ton average in the 1971-75 period, according to preliminary estimates of the EEC statistics office.

The office's estimate on the total grain crop was lower than the one made three weeks ago by the EEC Commission for an extraordinary agriculture ministers' meeting on the drought situation in the community.

On Sept. 8, the Commission said it expects a 1976 grain crop of 93 million tons, off around 4 per cent from 1975, which already produced a below-average result.

A major change in the statistics office crop estimate from that of the Commission was the downward revision of the corn crop. The statistics office placed it tentatively at 10.8 million tons, while the Commission had spoken of a 11.5 to 12-million-ton corn crop.

The 1975 corn crop produced 14 million tons, slightly down from the five-year average of 14.5 million tons.

Common Market Exports Rise 314%

EEC Trade With Arab States Said to Surge

BRUSSELS, Sept. 28 (AP-DJ).—Trade between the countries of the European Economic Community and those of the Arab League have undergone a remarkable expansion over the past six years, the EEC Commission says.

In a study published today, the Commission noted that EEC exports to the 20 Arab League member states rose 314 per cent between 1970 and 1975, while imports from the Arab states climbed 191 per cent.

Expressed in a percentage of the community's total trade with the rest of the world, exports to the Arab League rose to 12.6 per cent in 1975 from 6.2 per cent in 1970, while EEC imports from this area increased to 20 per cent from 13.6 per cent.

The study noted a considerable fluctuation in the EEC trade balance with countries of the Arab League. In 1975, the EEC trade balance was 9.238 billion units of account in deficit, down from a 17.889-billion UA deficit in 1974, which was a record high because of the sharp rise in oil prices, the survey said. For statistical purposes, one unit of account equals about $1.20.

Over the past six years, the trade balance with Arab League countries had always produced a deficit for the community. This deficit ranged from about 4.63 billion UA in 1970 to 6.26 billion UA in 1974.

Expressed in value, exports to Arab League countries climbed to 14.32 billion UA in 1975 from 10 billion in 1974 and 3.45 billion in 1970, while imports fell to 23.56 billion UA in 1975 from 27.89 billion in 1974, but rose sharply from 8.09 billion UA in 1970.

The Arab League comprises Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Mauritania, Sudan, Somalia, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, Muscat and Oman, the United Arab Emirates, the Arab Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Peoples Republic.

Crude oil makes up the bulk of EEC imports from Arab countries, the Commission survey stressed, noting that in 1975 oil accounted for 90.8 per cent of such imports, with Saudi Arabia the major supplier followed by the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait.

Agricultural products account for most other EEC imports from the 20 Arab states, with Morocco being the largest exporter followed by Sudan, Tunisia and Egypt.

Exports from EEC countries to the Arab world are very varied, the Commission said. Figures for 1975 are not yet available, but in 1974, some 40.4 per cent of EEC exports to this area were connected with transport, such as cars and trucks. Manufactured goods accounted for 24.7 per cent plus another 5.9 per cent for special manufactured goods such as scientific instruments. Foodstuffs accounted for 10 per cent and chemical products 9.9 per cent.

British Electricity Unit Seeks Euroloan Worth $500 Million

LONDON, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—The British Electricity Council is arranging a $500-million, five-year Eurocurrency financing, bankers here reported today.

The borrowing will be one of the largest Eurocurrency loans to be raised by a British state enterprise since the $2.5-billion operation by the Treasury in early 1974, bankers said.

The facility has not yet been placed into syndication in the Eurocurrency markets, so it is unlikely to be drawn into British monetary reserves until sometime after September, bankers said.

The new loan will take British state-sector Eurocurrency borrowing so far this year to around $1.3 billion.

Bankers believe the loan will not make any material difference to the British government's overall strategy in deciding whether to ask for further International Monetary Fund drawings when the $5.3-billion standby expires in December.

But the loan will assist in financing the deepening British current account payments deficit, which exceeded £500 million in the second quarter.

The loan carries a margin of 1.25 per cent over London Eurodollar interbank offered interest rates.

Main U.S. Banks Said to Bow to Arab Boycott

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—Virtually all major U.S. banks are complying with the Arab economic boycott against firms doing business with Israel, according to a report this weekend from the House subcommittee on consumer and monetary affairs.

The report said 14 of the largest U.S. banks have handled letters of credit worth $743 million from Arab countries, which contained restrictive clauses, in the past several months.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., said the Department of Commerce and the federal bank agencies should immediately issue regulations which prohibit banks from complying with the boycott. He also supported anti-boycott legislation now pending in a Senate-House conference committee.

Among the banks listed by the report as handling letters of credit with restrictive clauses were Bank of America, Citibank, Chase Manhattan Bank, Manufacturers Hanover Trust and Chemical Bank of New York.

However, the report said when U.S. banks resisted boycott demands from Arab countries, these demands were dropped in many cases.

U.S. Dependence On Foreign Fuels Continues to Rise

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP-D.,.—U.S. dependence on foreign fuels continued to increase this year, with oil imports up 16.7 per cent in the first six months, the Federal Energy Administration said yesterday.

Before the Arab nations interrupted oil shipments in 1973, the United States imported about per cent of its petroleum.

The import level was about the same in early 1975, but oil imports increased to more than 39 per cent of U.S. petroleum demand in the first half of this year, the FEA says.

Weighed against the U.S. consumption of energy from all sources, imports of fossil fuels—mainly oil and natural gas—provided about 20.3 per cent of total energy demand during the first five months of 1976, compared with 18.3 per cent a year earlier.

SEC Endorses NASD Plan For Options, Securities Deals

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (NYT).—The Securities and Exchange Commission, in a significant policy decision, gave its preliminary endorsement yesterday to a proposal by the National Association of Securities Dealers that market makers be permitted to deal in both options and their underlying securities.

The commission said that the proposal, which was designed to minimize the possibility of market manipulation, would be "consistent" with securities law "in an environment of vigorous" competition.

"The market operated through the NASDAQ (or quotation) system is relatively free of anti-competitive restraints and should therefore provide an opportunity to test the extent to which competition can be an effective regulator of a unified market for options and their underlying securities," SEC chairman Roderick Hills said in a letter to NASD president Gordon Macklin.

The NASD proposal, made May 14, provided that at least five market makers be required in each security and each option series, and it also set minimums for the number of shares outstanding, the number of stockholders and the price of any stock for which options would be dually traded.

In endorsing the plan, the SEC said its economic research arm was developing a program to analyze such a system and monitor it. In addition, the commission's enforcement division "would like to discuss various questions, including surveillance matters, with the NASD staff," it said.

U.S. Firm to Sell Foreign Units at $3-Million Loss

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—SCM Corp. said today it will take pre-tax charges of about $ 3.3 million to dispose of certain foreign operations.

The company said it has agreed to sell for a pre-tax loss of about $ 1.4 million its office copier sales and service operations in Britain, France, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland and its distribution operations covering Europe, the Middle East and Africa to a company controlled by Norman Muller, a private investor.

SCM said it has also decided to dispose of certain other foreign operations and facilities for a pre-tax loss of about $1.9 million.

The company said the European copier business was profitable in the year ended June 30, 1976 and had revenues of $43 million.

Ford Raises Prices

DEARBORN, Mich., Sept. 28 (Reuters).—Ford Motor Co. said it is raising retail prices of its 1977 model cars and trucks by an average of 5.1 per cent, or $310, from comparable 1976 model prices.

French Retail Prices Rise by 0.7 Per Cent

PARIS, Sept. 28 (AP-DJ).—The French retail price index at the end of August stood at 168.4 on a basis of 1970 equalling 100, representing an increase of 0.7 per cent from the July index of 167.2, the Finance Ministry said today.

The August increase compares with rises of 1 per cent in July, 0.4 per cent in June and 0.7 per cent in May.

In the 12 months up to August, the overall retail price index has risen by 9.5 per cent.

Matra, TRW Receive Go-Ahead on Venture

PARIS, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—Matra SA said the French government has given the go-ahead for the creation of a joint venture between Matra and TRW Inc., of the United States, for the development and sales of computer systems.

The joint subsidiary, Matra Informatique, will be held 55 per cent by Matra and 45 per cent by TRW.

Société Générale Branch

PARIS, Sept. 28 (AP-DJ).—Société Générale, one of the biggest French nationalized banks, is to open a full agency in Frankfurt shortly, the bank reported.

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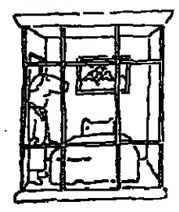
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البنك الأوروبي للتسليف

and provided by
و قام بتأمين الأموال
BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE CREDIT (BEC)
COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE LA DEUTSCHE BANK AG
COMMERZBANK INTERNATIONAL S.A. ✦ AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.

CREDIT GENERAL S.A. DE BANQUE ✦ MIDLAND BANK LIMITED
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN ✦ TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT (INTERNATIONAL) LTD.

SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS ✦ BANQUE WORMS ✦ SOCIETE GENERALE
MITSUBISHI BANK (EUROPE) S.A.

Agent
يمسك دفاتر القرض
BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE CREDIT (BEC)

BEC

NYSE Nationwide Trading, Sept. 28—Closing Prices

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36¾	32¾	ACF Ind 1.80	9	41	35⅛	34½	35⅛	+ ¼
4	1⅞	AJ Indust	7	82	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24⅜	17⅞	AMF Inc 1.24	10	232	19⅞	19¼	19½	— ⅛
17⅝	12¼	APLCorp 1	5	42	14⅛	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
60⅝	47¼	ARASv 1.20	14	46	53½	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅝
33	12⅝	ASALtd .80		162	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
11⅜	7¼	ATOInc .28	5	148	9	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
55¼	37¼	AbbtLab .88	18	228	54⅛	52⅝	52⅝	— 1⅝
10¼	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	13	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
4½	2⅜	AdmDg .04	5	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
12⅝	9⅞	AdmEx .91e		56	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	4	AdmsMillis	8	4	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ¼
13½	7¾	Addressog .10e	14	331	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
35⅞	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	12	495	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅜
52½	36¼	AetnaLf pf 2		17	52	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
9½	4⅞	Aguirre Co	3	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
14⅜	9⅜	Ahmans .22	6	24	14	13½	13½	— ½
6⅞	2⅞	Aileen Inc	58	31	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
39¾	34¼	AirProd .20	16	61	37⅛	36	36⅛	— ¾
13⅝	11	AirbnFrt .50	12	37	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
34⅝	17¼	Aircoinc 1.15	7	171	31⅜	30½	30⅞	— ⅝
25¾	16⅜	Akzona 1.20	9	71	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	
15⅞	13⅛	AlaGas 1.28	7	9	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
112½	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z30	112	112	112	
101¾	89	AlaP pf 9.44		z1200	100	100	100	+ ¾
89⅛	78	AlaP pf 8.16		z5420	88¼	87½	87¾	
91½	77¼	AlaP pf 8.28		z70	88	88	88	
17½	11⅛	Alaskin .45e	6	159	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
21⅞	14	Albanyin .72	9	11	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
8⅝	5⅜	AlbertoC .36	14	43	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
23⅞	17⅝	Albertsn .72	9	28	20⅛	20½	20⅜	
30⅜	19⅛	AlcanAlu .40	84	453	27	26⅝	26¾	— ¼
18½	14⅛	AlcoStd .72	6	80	17¼	17	17⅛	
28	21⅝	AlconLb .28	18	24	23	22⅝	22⅞	— ¼
9¼	5½	Alexdrs .36e	4	44	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ¼
11⅜	7½	AllegCp .15e	24	32	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
43¼	26½	AlgLud 1.80	6	30	34⅛	34	34	
45½	33¼	AlgLud pf 3		11	39½	39	39	— ⅛
21½	16¾	AllegPw 1.60	7	602	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
20	9⅞	AllenGrp .60	6	40	13⅝	12½	12¾	— ¾
44⅞	33½	AlldCh 1.80	9	206	39⅝	38¼	38¼	— 1⅛
13⅝	9⅞	AldMnt .64	7	12	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅝	AlldProd .60		17	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
59¼	43¼	AlldStr 1.80	6	217	45⅝	44⅝	45	+ ⅛
6	2¼	AlldSupmkt		28	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
30	11⅞	AllisChal .60	7	264	27⅝	26⅞	27	— ½
9¼	6¾	AllrtAut .60	8	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
11	6½	AlphaP Ind	12	47	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
61¼	38½	Alcoa 1.40	28	489	60⅛	58½	58⅞	— 1⅜
41½	30	AmalSug 3a	3	21	36¾	35¾	35⅞	— ⅞
60¼	47	Amax 1.75	15	101	58⅞	58	58	— ¾
146	115	Amax pf5.25		30	140¾	140¼	140¾	— 2¼
58¾	52⅝	Amax pfB 3		48	57⅝	57¼	57¼	— ⅛
22⅜	11¼	AMBAC .80	8	7	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
21¾	16¼	Amerce 1.20	7	24	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
37½	29½	Amrc pf 2.60		74	34½	34	34½	— ¼
24⅝	16⅝	AHess .30b		1123	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
61	45⅝	AHes pf 3.50		151	61¼	59⅞	59⅞	— 1⅛
21¼	13¾	AAirFilt .56	8	26	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
16⅜	8⅛	Am Airlin	18	346	13¾	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅜
10	4⅞	Amcord .36	7	78	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
15⅜	11¾	AmBaker 1	4	18	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
43½	38½	ABrnds 2.80	8	75	42⅛	41¾	42⅛	— ⅜
39⅛	19⅞	AmBdcst .80	23	669	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	— ¼
12¼	9½	AmBldM .40a	6	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
36⅜	30⅜	AmCan 2.20	8	157	36⅜	36⅛	36¼	
23⅛	21	ACan pf 1.75		7	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅜
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		43	1⅝	1½	1½	
16⅞	12½	AmCredit .26e	5	58	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
28⅛	23½	ACyan 1.50	9	885	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜	— ¼
11	7¼	AmDistil		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
28½	19¾	ADistTel .84	11	49	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
7¾	4¼	AmDualVt		17	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
14	12½	ADul pf .84a		12	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
24⅛	20⅛	AmElPw 2	9	411	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
15	10	AFamily .28	6	22	12¼	12	12	— ¼
6⅜	2¼	AmFinSys		10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
24¾	22⅝	AGIBd 1.96e		34	24½	24¼	24¼	
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		28	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
19¼	12⅛	AmGnIns .68	8	264	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
28⅝	21¾	AmGIn pf1.80		78	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	— ¼
19¾	13¾	AmGIn pf.90		70	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
18¼	13	AMHoist .10	4	29	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
37¾	31⅛	AmHome 1	21	804	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
37¾	29½	AmHosp .40	22	117	37⅛	37¼	37¼	
4⅝	2½	Am Invest	78	24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅛
11½	5⅞	A Medicl .24	8	151	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	— ⅜
8⅞	5½	A Medicorp .10	5	297	8¾	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
7¾	4¼	Am Motors	7	232	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
39⅞	32¼	ANatR 2.64	7	203	40⅛	39½	39⅞	
12¼	8⅜	AmSeat .48	6	10	10	10	10	
28¼	16¾	AmStand 1.30	8	184	28½	27⅞	28½	+ ⅜
78½	54½	A Std pf 4.75		27	78½	77½	78½	+ 1¼
8¼	6	AmSteril .30	12	53	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
33	26½	AmStrs 1.98	5	33	28¼	27¾	28	+ ¼
62⅝	50⅝	AmT&T 3.80	11	2273	61⅜	60⅞	60½	— ⅝
67	53	AmT&Tpt 4		86	64⅛	63⅝	63⅝	— 1
49	43¾	ATT pfA3.64		47	47⅝	47¼	47⅜	+ ⅜
58¼	45	ATT pfB3.74		193	48⅝	48⅝	48⅞	+ ⅜
10⅞	8⅜	AW-tWk .70	6	4	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
14	12⅝	AW pr 1.25		z10	13½	13½	13½	
19⅛	14⅝	Ameror 1	6	13	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ¼
10¼	5½	AmesD .18e	4	8	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
24¾	19¼	Ametek 1.20	8	28	22⅝	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
19⅞	14⅝	Amfacinc 1	6	25	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ¼
35⅝	25	AMPInc .41	38	205	35⅜	34½	34½	— 1
12⅝	8½	Ampco .60	8	30	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	4¾	Ampex Corp	11	129	7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Amrep Corp		38	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
51⅞	36½	Amstar 2.70	4	32	42⅝	42	42	— ⅛
9	7⅞	Amstr pf .68		1	7⅞	7⅞L	7⅞	
49¼	34	Amsteo 2	7	54	49	48¾	48¾	
8	4⅞	Amtel .32	6	45	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
31⅜	17⅛	Anacond .60		440	30⅜	30⅛	30½	
32¾	22⅞	AnchrH 1.48	7	77	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Angelica .16	8	89	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
18½	6¾	Anixter .20	6	20	7	6⅞	7	
19½	10¼	Apache .50	7	54	17¾	17½	17⅝	
3⅞	1⅝	Apeco Corp		69	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
87¾	74½	ApPw pf8.12		z420	88½	88½	88½	+ 1½
81½	66	ApPw pf7.40		z2270	81¼	81	81	— ¼
4⅝	2½	Applid Mag	12	12	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	9¼	ArcataN .52	6	22	12	11¾	11⅞	

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31⅛	19¼	ArchDan .20	9	791	20⅛	19½	20	+ ⅛
6	3¼	Archic Entr	10	15	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
3½	1⅞	Aristar		12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
17⅞	15	ArizPS 1.36	7	257	17⅝	17	17	— ¼
114¾	103¾	AriPpf 10.70		z430	112½	111¼	111¼	— ⅛
4¾	6	ArkBest .35		9	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
27½	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	8	50	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	— ½
4⅛	2⅛	Arlen RltyD		194	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
5⅞	4¼	Armada cp	9	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
35½	26¼	Armco 1.80	9	150	30¾	30⅛	30⅛	— 1⅛
32⅝	27	Arm pf 2.10		4	30⅛	30¼	30¼	
52	44¼	Armr pf 4.75		z10	51	51	51	
32⅞	23⅞	ArmstCk 1	13	186	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅜
52	46¾	ArmC pf3.75		z90	52	51	51	— 1
21⅛	15	ArmRu .80	3	4	20⅝	20⅜	20⅞	+ ¼
20⅝	12⅞	AroCorp 1b	7	3	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
16	9⅜	Arvin .26a	5	60	15⅛	14	14⅞	— ⅛
27⅛	25½	Arvinir pf 2		6	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
20	13⅛	Asarco .80	25	203	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
29⅞	19⅜	AshlOil 1.70	5	188	26⅝	25⅞	26	— ¼
59	40½	AshlO pf2.40		1	52	52	52	— 1
40	27½	AsdDrG 1.50	10	387	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	
14⅝	8¼	Athlone .68	5	252	13⅜	13½	13⅜	
4½	1⅜	Atlco Mtg		28	2	2	2	
20¼	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.62	7	67	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
57⅛	49¼	AtlRich 1.60	13	1395	57⅛	56⅜	56¾	+ ⅛
192	137	AtlRch pf 3		1	192¾	192¾	192¾	+ 1¾
49	44½	AtlRc pf3.75		z10	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ⅛
70⅝	54⅛	AtlRc pf2.80		66	70⅞	70¼	70¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	3¼	Atlas Corp	20	317	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	
35½	29⅜	Auto Data .24	25	18	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ¾
7⅞	4⅛	Autmind .24	5	69	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
15½	4½	Avco Corp	3	952	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
1⅞	9-16	AvcoCp wl		99	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
41½	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		16	40⅝	40½	40½	
29⅛	23⅝	Averyint .36	26	27	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7½	Avis Inc	7	173	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
20⅞	10⅛	Avnetinc .60	7	230	19⅛	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
43	21	Avnet pf 1		1	40	40	40	
50¼	32¾	AvonPd 1.80	18	553	48⅞	48	48¼	— ½

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	1⅜	BTMtg .30e		19	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
36⅜	18⅝	BabckWil 1	8	498	35⅝	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅞
14⅝	4⅝	Bache .40e	6	106	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
12¼	8⅞	Bakerin .24	8	37	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8½	BaldDH .68	7	56	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
25¼	18¼	BallCp .80	7	32	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
21⅞	11⅛	BallyMf .02e	14	197	21¼	20	20	— 1⅛
28	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	9	306	28¼	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
16½	12⅜	BanCa 1.15e	258	9	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
32⅞	16⅝	Bandag .05e	11	43	17⅞	17½	17⅞	— ⅜
11⅛	4½	Bangr Punt	4	38	9	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
20	12½	BangP pf 2		5	19	19	19	
33¼	28⅝	BkofNY 2.20	6	113	32	31½	31½	— ½
16⅝	11⅛	BkofVa .88	6	26	14	13⅜	14	+ ¼
27⅞	24¼	BankAm	11	678	25	24½	24½	— ¼
38	28⅞	BankTr 3	8	85	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	
28⅝	25⅝	BnkT pf 2.50		14	28½	28	28¼	— ⅛
34½	25¼	BarbOil 1.60		21	30⅜	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
18	11⅝	BardCR .24	14	115	14½	14¼	14⅝	
35⅝	22	Barnes 1.60	8	8	35⅜	35	35	— ⅜
16½	7⅝	Basicinc .80	6	19	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
30	22⅝	BatesMf .80	20	23	27⅝	27	27⅛	— ⅛
39¼	26¼	BauschL .80	8	103	27	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
46⅝	33	BaxtTrv .21	28	263	46¼	45⅜	45¾	
28	17	Bearing .50	11	10	27⅞	27	27	— ⅜
27⅞	21½	BeatFds .84	14	179	27⅞	27½	27¾	— ⅛
28⅝	22⅝	Beckmn .28	17	121	26⅛	25½	25½	— ⅜
42⅞	34	BectDick .50	17	55	38	37⅝	37⅞	— ¼
23⅝	14	BeechA .80	7	65	22	21	21	— ½
17⅞	8⅛	Beker .28	73	55	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	— ⅜
23	13⅝	BelcoP .60a	8	499	23⅝	21¼	21¼	— 1¼
24⅝	15⅝	Belden 1.32	9	5	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
25½	15	BellHow .84		54	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
52½	48	BellCde 3.72		48	52¼	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
20	13⅝	BemisCo 1.20	8	6	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ¼
45⅜	37⅜	Bendix 1.72	9	252	41⅝	41½	41½	
26¼	17⅜	BenfCp 1.45	5	161	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	
59½	46½	Benef pf 4.30		3	57	57	57	
52½	45	Benefpf 4.50		z50	50	50	50	
28½	25½	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z100	28	28	28	— ¼
4¼	1½	BenfStd Mtg		1	1½	1½	1½	
2⅜	1½	Benguet B .07e	6	109	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	2¾	Berkey Pho		24	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
22⅞	13⅝	Best Prod	13	268	22⅞	21½	22	— ⅞
48	33	BethStl 2	9	241	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝	— 1⅛
35⅝	30½	BigThree .40	19	38	35⅛	33⅜	34	— 1
28⅝	18⅞	BlackDr .40	22	259	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
11⅞	5	BlairJhn .48a	6	4	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
17¼	12⅛	BlissLau 1b	6	37	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅞	BlockHR 1	11	14	19¼	19	19¼	
23⅝	20¼	BlueBell .80	6	199	23½	23	23	— ⅜
5⅜	3⅜	Bluebird Inc	6	57	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	
6⅞	2⅝	Bobbie Brks	7	3	3½	3½	3½	
45⅞	34⅜	Boeing 1	12	266	45⅛	44⅝	45	— ¼
30¾	23½	BoiseCas .80	10	335	27½	26½	26⅝	— ⅝
20	17⅛	Bk Month	7	6	17¾	17¾	17¾	
33⅜	26	Borden 1.40	10	337	33⅜	33	33	— ½
30½	19⅞	BorWar 1.35	8	143	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Bormans	5	16	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
27	22⅜	BosEd 2.44	12	42	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	
93½	81½	BosE pf 8.88		z160	94	93	94	+ 1
12	10⅝	BosE pf 1.17		54	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
15¼	13⅝	BosE pf 1.46		28	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
14¼	8⅝	Braniff .24	12	195	11½	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
32⅛	15¼	BraunCF .50	8	97	31⅝	29⅞	29⅞	— 1½
32⅝	27¼	Brig Str .92	16	15	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
83⅝	66¼	BristMy 1.80	16	x876	75⅛	73⅝	74⅛	— ⅞
50½	42¼	BristM pf 2		10	46⅝	46½	46⅝	— ⅜
12½	9⅞	BritPet .33e	15	1458	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
36½	25⅜	BrkwGl 1.20	7	47	32⅛	31⅞	32	— ⅛
19⅞	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	x33	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
26½	25⅜	BklUG pf2.47		22	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
8½	5⅝	BwnShrp .20		3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
13½	10⅞	BrownC .15e	5	15	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
26	18⅝	BwnGp 1.30	7	23	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
8⅝	5⅞	BrwnFer .20	10	62	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
18⅜	11	Brunswk .30	10	419	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
26⅝	11	BrushW .80	9	15	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
30¼	18	BucyEr .56	16	501	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ¼
19⅜	9⅞	BuddCo .80	4	171	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
58	49	BuddCo pf 5		z100	58	58	58	+ 1½
8⅝	4⅝	Budgind .24t	4	10	7	7	7	
26¼	20⅛	BuffFo 1.20a	15	7	22¾	22¾	22¾	
11⅜	6	Bulova .05j		19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
21⅛	19⅝	BunkHll 1.86		74	20¼	20	20¼	— ¼
16⅛	11¼	BunkrR pf1.90		28	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅜
9⅜	4⅜	Bunk Ramo		14	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
34	23⅝	Burlind 1.40	8	52	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	
48½	31⅞	BurlNo .90e	6	37	44⅝	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅜
7¾	6½	BurlNo pf.55		2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
30½	24⅞	Burndy .88	11	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
306	18⅝	ButtesG Oil	6	674	22⅝	21¾	21⅞	

C

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
61	46¾	CBS 1.66	12	165	59¾	58⅜	58⅜	— ¾
3⅛	1⅜	CCI Corp		14	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	¾	CIMtg Gp		27	13-16	¾	13-16	+ 1-16
4½	2⅜	CIRII Inv		14	3½	3½	3½	
37¼	28⅝	CITFin 2.20	8	175	37	36¼	36¼	— ¾
99¾	75½	CIT pfB 5.50		7	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
99½	74¾	CIT pfC 5.50		8	99¼	99	99	
1⅜	⅝	CL Assets		7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7	4⅝	CL Asst pf1.16k		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
6	3⅝	CLCAm .24	6	14	5	4⅞	4⅞	
16⅞	9	CMIInv Cp		47	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	CNA Finl	6	410	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
14	11	CNA pfA1.10		22	13	12⅞	12⅞	
13		CNAI 1.08a		14	12¾	12¾	12¾	
48⅞	40½	CPC Int 2.30	9	136	43⅝	42½	42½	+ ½
26½	14⅝	CTSCp .60	7	208	21⅝	20⅝	21	— ⅝
4½	1½	CabCab For		29	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
32⅞	18⅞	CabotC 1.08	8	73	31	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅜
5⅝	2¼	Cadence Ind	9	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
5¼	3	Caesars Wrl	14	19	3¼	3	3	
7¼	3	Cal Finanl	8	15	7¼	7⅜	7¼	+ ⅛
18	15¼	CalPUt 1.56	10	20	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅜
17½	10⅜	Callanr .60r	17	8	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
3⅜	1¼	Camrn Brn		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
27⅛	16½	CmpRL .60a	18	52	20	19⅞	20	
35⅞	29⅜	CamSp 1.36	11	52	34⅛	33⅞	34	
31½	29⅜	CampTag 1.12	11	12	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	— ⅛
90	25⅛	CanSoRwy		z190	33	32	32	— 1
19½	12	CdnPac .86e		54	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
12⅛	7½	CanalR .64	10	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
56	42¼	CapCits .20	14	x83	54⅝	53½	53¾	— ⅜
24½	17⅛	CapHold .40	11	156	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	— ⅝
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		10	1	1	1	— ⅛
35⅝	30⅝	Carbor .90	5	4	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	Carling OKe	48	13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
16½	10¼	Carlisle .88	8	22	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
61¼	53½	CaroC&Oh 5		z80	59	59	59	+ ⅜
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20	40	33	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
23½	17⅜	CaroPw 1.72	8	398	23⅝	23	23⅛	— ¼
30	26¼	CarP pf 2.67		7	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
34½	21½	CarTec 1.80	8	18	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	— ⅛
18⅜	11¼	CarrCp .52	15	114	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅜
15⅞	12½	CarrGn .89e		4	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
25¼	17⅝	CartHaw .90	9	189	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
42¼	33	CartHw pf 2		26	35⅛	34¼	34¼	— ¾
8⅜	6¼	CartWall .40	32	49	7	6⅞	7	
1	8⅝	CascNG .71	5	5	9	8⅞	9	
17⅞	15	CastlCk .80b	6	34	16	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅛
62¼	54⅛	CaterpTr 1.50	11	930	57	56	56⅜	+ ⅛
19⅜	14	CecoCp 1.15	9	16	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
58	42⅜	Celanse 2.80	7	407	45⅜	45¼	45½	— ⅛
52	46⅝	Celn pfA4.50		2	50¼	50	50	— ¼
14	7⅞	Centex .12	13	374	11⅛	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
18⅛	13¼	CenSoW 1.20	10	312	17¼	16⅜	17	— ¼
20⅜	17½	CenHud 1.72	8	33	20¼	19⅞	20	— ⅛
18⅜	15⅝	CenIllLt 1.60	11	75	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
52	45	CnILt pf 4.50		z30	50½	50½	50½	
31½	27½	CnILt pf 2.87		z550	30¼	30	30¼	+ ½
29¼	25½	CnILt pf 2.62		z2900	29	28⅞	29	+ ¼
15¼	12⅞	CenIlPS 1.28	9	167	15	14¾	14¾	
22½	18	CenLaE 1.40	9	181	23¼	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅜
15⅞	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	35	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
18	13⅞	CenSoya .70	7	26	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
24⅝	19¼	CenTel 1.36	10	30	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	19¼	CentrDat .60	17	263	35⅜	33⅞	33⅞	— 1⅜
22⅛	15	Cert-teed .65	10	24	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
30½	21⅛	CessnAir 1b	11	68	30⅞	30⅜	30½	+ ⅛
28½	18	Champint 1	9	89	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
28⅝	18⅞	Chml pf 1.20		59	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
13⅞	11	ChamSp .68	9	235	12½	12⅜	12½	
5⅜	3⅝	ChartrCo .08	10	155	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
26⅞	21⅜	Chartr NY 2	6	541	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
8½	7	ChaseFd .60e		52	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
32¼	26⅜	ChaseM 2.20	12	348	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	— ½
4	2½	ChaseT .83e		42	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
11	5⅞	Chelsea .40	11	45	6	6	6	
52	30¼	Chemmt 1.40	5	67	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
43⅝	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	7	155	39⅝	38⅞	39⅛	— ⅜
37¼	25¼	Chesapk Val .36	6	12	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
30	25⅞	ChesebgP .76	17	134	27⅛	26½	26½	— ⅜
40⅛	34⅛	Chessie 2.10	7	65	35⅜	34⅞	34⅞	— ¼
9¼	4¼	ChiMilw Cp		61	6	5⅞	6	
35⅛	25⅝	ChiPneuT 2	13	23	29⅞	29	29⅞	
3⅜	2½	ChkFull .10t		12	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Chris Craft		33	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
10⅞	8	ChrsCft pf 1		3	10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
21	11⅛	ChCft cvpf		1	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
15	9¼	Chromal .84	6	62	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
67¼	53	Chroma pf 5		1	66½	66½	66½	+ 1
22⅜	10⅞	Chrysler .15e	16	1669	20⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— 1⅛
21⅞	19⅛	CinBell 1.60	8	12	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+ ¼
20¼	17	CinnGE 1.64	13	96	20⅛	20	20	
51	43½	CinGE pf 4		z220	46¾	46⅝	46¾	
55½	50	CinG pf 4.75		z30	53½	53½	53½	+ ¾
105	98	CinG pf 9.28		z20	103½	103½	103½	+ 1
35½	18⅜	CinMila 1.40	17	63	33¼	32½	32½	— ½
37⅝	27⅜	Citicorp .96	11	1942	32¼	31¼	31⅜	— ⅝
56⅜	38⅝	Citiessv 2.80	8	519	56½	56	56	
5	1½	CitzSR .30e		20	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11⅜	7	Citylnvst .66	8	216	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	
15-16	⅜	Citylnv wt		30	7-16	⅜	⅜	— 1-16
23¼	16½	CityIn pfB 2		30	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
11¼	10	CityH pf 1.10		83	11⅛	10⅞	11	
46½	25⅛	ClarkE 1.60	13	51	42½	42¼	42½	+ ¼
14⅛	9	ClarkOil .50	10	285	15½	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
73⅝	47	ClvCliff 1.50	13	9	71¼	70⅞	71¼	
32¼	26⅛	ClvElIll 2.56	10	146	32⅛	31⅞	32	
122½	112½	ClevEl pf 12		z260	121	120¾	120¾	+ ¼
14⅞	10⅝	CloroxCo .52	11	149	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ¼
11⅞	7⅜	CluetPea .40	6	271	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
13⅝	10¼	CluettP pf 1		23	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
14⅝	7¾	CoastSt Gas	4	223	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
24⅞	17⅝	CstSG pf1.83		15	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
19¼	13⅝	CstSG pf1.19		12	15	15	15⅝	
9⅝	6⅞	CocaBttg .40a	12	215	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
95⅞	77⅝	CocaCol 2.65	20	250	87¼	85⅛	86¼	— 1
17⅞	8⅞	ColdwBk .40	8	13	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
14	8⅛	ColeNat .60	7	44	14	13⅞	14	
6⅞	2⅜	Coleco Ind	32	50	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
31⅛	23⅝	ColgPal .88	15	343	28½	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅞
15⅛	9⅜	CollinAlk .56	6	57	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
8½	4⅞	CollinF .05e	6	26	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
31⅝	13	ColPenn .70	8	48	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
25	19⅝	ColonlSt 1.45	6	172	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	+ ¼
56⅛	28½	ColtInd 2.50	6	33	48¼	47¾	47¾	— ¼
29⅜	18⅛	Colt pf 1.60		2	26	26	26	— ¼
79⅛	47½	Colt pf 4.25		6	69¼	68½	69¼	— ½
26⅞	22⅛	ColGas 2.14	8	101	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
60	56⅛	ColGs pf5.62		18	58⅛	58	58⅛	
58¼	54⅝	ColGs pf5.48		5	57½	57¼	57½	+ ½
7⅞	4½	Colum Pict	4	51	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27¼	21½	ColSOh 2.20	8	82	26⅛	25	26	
110	101	CoSO pf10.52		z30	111	111	111	+ 1½
48⅞	32¾	CombEng 2	10	83	47⅛	46⅛	46⅝	
20¾	13	CombE .10r	11	168	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
37½	26¼	ComwE 2.40	10	873	32	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	8⅝	ComEdA wt		2	10½	10½	10½	
22½	17½	ComE pf1.42		27	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	+ ¼
23⅝	21¼	ComwE pf 2		7	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	
27½	25⅝	ComE pf2.37		21	27	26⅞	27	
32⅝	29⅞	ComE pf2.87		59	31¾	31½	31½	
11⅛	8	ComwO		114	10⅛	10	10¼	+ ⅛
22½	18	ComO pf1.72		6	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
31¼	23⅞	Comsat 1	6	119	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	
8	4	Comput Sci	11	36	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	
13	8½	ConAgr .75	3	19	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
25⅜	20⅞	ConeMil n 1	4	35	22⅞	22	22¼	— ½
19⅝	12	Congolm .50	8	32	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
18⅝	13½	ConnM 1.60	13	21	17¼	17¼	17½	— ⅛
25⅝	19⅜	Conrac .80B	8	23	22⅛	22½	22½	— ½
20	15	ConEd 1.60	5	332	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
70	55½	ConEd pf 6		5	69⅝	69½	69½	+ ⅛
54⅞	44	ConEd pf 5		6	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	+ ⅜
26¼	19⅛	ConFds 1.35	8	125	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
68	56½	ConF pf 4.50		8	64⅝	64	64½	+ ½
27⅜	18½	ConFrgt .80	10	60	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
29½	24½	ConNGs 2.24	7	112	23⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	19	ConsuPow 2	7	187	22½	22	22	+ ⅛
77¼	63½	CnPw pf7.45		z590	77⅛	76¼	76½	+ ¼
80¼	66	CnPw pf7.76		z100	79¼	79¼	79¼	
80	67½	CnPw pf7.68		z110	79	78	79	+ ½
26⅛	25¼	CnPw pf2.43		8	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
71¼	60⅞	CnPw pf5.50		5	70⅝	70½	70⅝	+ ⅜
88⅞	75½	ConPow pf 6		2	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝	— ⅜
9¾	5⅛	ContAir Lin		144	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅛	5	ContCop .50		11	6⅛	6	6	
54	41⅜	ContiCp 2.80	17	142	54	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
58½	45¼	CtlC pfA2.50		33	59⅛	59	59	+ ½
56	46	CtlC pfB2.50		3	59	59	59	+ 3½
34⅜	26¼	CntlGrp 1.80	7	184	32¾	32⅛	32½	— ½
55⅜	35⅜	ContlCp 2.40	7	100	49⅞	49¼	49½	— ⅜
14⅝	9⅞	ContlIP 1.28	6	x42	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
3	1¼	Contil Rlty		16	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
40⅞	33⅞	Cont Oil 1.20	9	662	38⅞	38⅜	33½	— ½
15⅛	12¼	ContTele 1.08	11	293	15⅞	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅝	Control Dat	10	291	24⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅞
48	40¾	CnDt pf 4.50		z310	46	46	46	
35½	26¾	Conwood 2.20	8	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
6	2½	CookUn .30t	6	14	4½	4½	4½	
41½	29	Cooperln .84	12	22	39⅞	39½	39½	— ½
10½	4⅞	Cooper Lab	15	66	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
16⅝	9⅛	CoopTR .60	4	43	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅜
17¼	12	CopT pf 1.25		1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅝	Copeind .60	8	75	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
25¾	17⅝	CoppRg .50a		31	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
53	36¾	Coppw 2.40b	7	12	46⅞	46½	46⅞	
2¾	1½	Cordura Cp		3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
80	43⅝	CornG 1.12a	20	111	75⅜	73⅞	73⅞	— 2
4	1⅛	Cousins Mtg		25	1⅝	1½	1½	
11⅜	6⅛	Cowles .56	14	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
37⅞	28⅝	CoxBdct .55	11	38	35	34	34	— 1
16⅜	8¼	Craig .20	4	59	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	
39¾	26⅜	Crane 1.20	4	80	27⅞	27	27	— ⅞
5⅛	3⅛	CreditF .24	10	56	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
27⅜	21⅝	CrockN 1.66	8	163	25⅛	24⅞	25	
42⅞	35½	CrockN pf 3		16	41½	41	41½	+ ½
15⅛	10⅛	CrompK .80	7	7	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
33⅛	18⅞	CrouHi 1	11	23	31½	30⅞	31⅛	— ⅜
88	51¾	CroHi pf3.35		3	82¼	82	82¼	— ⅛
22⅛	16⅝	Crown Cork	8	156	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
49	35⅞	CrwZel 1.80	11	532	41	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
58	53	CrnZ pf 4.20		z200	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
20	13⅝	Culbro 1.32	7	54	20	19⅝	19⅝	
11	7⅝	Cullisgan .40	10	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
46½	19⅝	CummEng 1	23	210	46⅛	44½	44⅝	— 1¼
126⅝	79	Cum pf 7.50		z2510	124⅝	123	123	— 2
9⅝	6½	CunnDrg .25	8	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	11	Currinc 1.08		12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
17½	10	CurtisWr .60	10	321	17⅛	16⅞	17	
27½	22¼	CurtisWrA 2		8	27	26⅞	27	+ ¼
40⅝	26⅝	CutlerH 1.80	8	29	35¼	34⅝	35⅛	— ⅜
25⅜	15⅝	CyclopsCp 1.20	5	18	23½	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
31⅞	21⅛	Cyprus 1.40	18	45	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	

D

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¼	4⅝	DPF Inc	18	55	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
11⅛	6⅝	Damon .20	8	40	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
11¼	7	DanRiv .40	6	65	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
41	27½	Dartind .64b	9	143	36⅝	36¼	36⅛	— ⅜
41½	32¼	Dartindpf 2		19	40	39⅝	40	+ ¼
60⅞	37⅝	Data Genl	27	159	48½	46½	46½	— 1½
17⅝	10⅝	Dayco .50b	4	7	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
35½	26¼	DaytnHud 1	9	10	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	17	DayPL 1.66	10	63	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
81¼	72½	DPLpf 7.70		z2110	82	81	82	+ 2
34½	31¾	Deere 1.10	8	491	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	— ¼
29½	22⅞	DelMon 1.50	6	192	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	12¼	DelmaP 1.20	9	137	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
45⅞	36⅛	DeltaAir .70	12	207	41⅝	41	41	— ⅜
7⅛	3⅜	Deltec Intl	35	13	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Deltona Crp		30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	19½	DennisMfg 1	8	45	23½	23	23	— ⅜
25¼	18⅛	Dennys .44	12	130	23⅝	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
34⅝	27½	Dentsply .80	16	13	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
25⅝	15½	Deseret .40	15	21	24½	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅞
15⅝	13	DetEdis 1.45	11	461	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
64¼	55	DetE pf 5.50		81	62¼	62	62	— ¼
94½	82¼	DetE pf 9.32		z180	94	94	94	+ ⅛
78½	66	DetE pf 7.68		z2610	78⅝	77	78⅝	+ 1⅝
75½	64	DetE pf 7.45		z50	74	74	74	— 1½
27½	24⅞	DetE pf 2.75		16	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
27½	24¼	DeE pfB2.75		11	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
24¼	12½	Dexter .60	10	13	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
6⅜	4¼	DiGiorgio .05e	9	103	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	9	DialFinl .66	6	5	11	11	11	+ ⅛
42½	33⅜	DiamInt 2	8	34	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	15⅝	DiamM 1.72t	4	22	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
80	53⅞	DiamSh 1.80	9	181	70	68⅞	68⅞	— 1¼
36¼	24½	Dia pfD 1.20		273	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	7¼	DickAB .40	11	44	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
10⅛	8¼	Dictaphn .60	10	71	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
15	10½	Diebold .44	12	30	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
182½	135½	Digital Eqpt	27	388	162¼	158	160½	— ¾
11½	7⅜	Dillingm .48	5	54	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
26⅞	22¼	Dillngm pf 2		2	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
37½	28⅝	DillonCo 1.08b	13	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
63	47⅝	Disney .12b	21	365	49⅝	48⅝	48⅞	— ⅝
3⅛	1	Diversd Mtg		47	1	1	1	
17⅜	11	DrPepper .40	20	144	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
45½	32½	DomeM .80a	13	22	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅜
6⅝	2¼	DonLuJ .10e	10	25	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
24⅝	17⅝	Donnelly .68	11	166	21¾	21	21½	— ½
19½	13¼	DorOliv .20e	5	30	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	— ¼
13⅝	6⅝	Dorsey .40	7	13	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
35½	33⅞	DoverCp .90	11	76	35⅜	34¾	35	— ½
56⅛	43½	Dow Ch 1	13	1426	46¼	44⅞	45¼	— ¾
31½	27⅝	DowJones 1a	17	30	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
26	19⅜	Dravo .95	8	20	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
47	38½	Dresser .80	11	426	43⅝	42⅜	42⅝	— ½
18⅝	16	DrexBd 1.44		10	17¼	17	17	
9½	6¼	Dreyfus .40a	6	5	7	7	7	
161¼	125½	duPont 4.25a	13	432	129⅝	126	126⅝	— 2⅝
49¼	44⅝	duPnt pf3.50		1	49	49	49	
64½	59	duPnt pf4.50		1	63½	63½	63½	— ½
22¼	16⅛	DukeP 1.50	9	321	22	21⅝	21⅝	
88	76	Duke pf 6.75		2	87½	87½	87½	— ¼
98¾	88	Duke pf 8.70		z50	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅛
94	79½	Duke pf 8.20		z100	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+ ⅛
88	75½	Duke pf 7.80		z200	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+ ⅛
30	26⅝	Duke pf 2.69		21	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	
33⅜	24⅜	DunBrd 1.06	16	154	28	26⅝	26⅝	— 1⅝
20⅛	17⅝	DuqLt 1.72	9	102	20	19⅝	19⅝	
25⅛	21¼	DuqL14pf 2		z620	25⅛	23⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
26½	24⅝	DuqL pf 2.31		z700	26½	26¼	26½	
30	26⅝	DuqL pf 2.75		z1610	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
85¾	78	Duqn pf 7.20		z20	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	
12	7¼	Dymoln .44	7	47	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ½

E

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19½	13⅛	EG&G .18	15	43	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	ELT .07e	11	13	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅜
5⅝	3½	EMILt .19e	11	174	3⅝	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
43¾	21⅛	ESystems 1.60b	10	17	37⅝	37½	37⅝	
39½	25½	EagleP 1.16	8	20	36⅝	36½	36½	— ⅛
22⅞	16⅞	EascoCp .60	7	48	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅞	EastAir Lin		276	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
27⅞	22¼	EastGsF .80	9	291	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
17	14⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	26	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
120⅝	89⅛	EasKd 1.56a	22	1881	91⅝	87⅝	88¼	— 3⅝
44⅝	29⅛	Eaton 1.80	12	138	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅝
27½	21¼	Echlin .48	15	54	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
30	21⅜	EckrdJk .36	17	66	27	26⅛	26⅛	— 1⅛
22⅝	16⅛	EckdNC .32	12	32	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
56⅛	45½	EdisBro 1.72	8	17	53⅝	53	53	— 1
20⅞	9¼	Edwrds .60	4	27	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ½
15⅝	11⅛	ElPaso 1.10	7	283	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2	Elect Assoc	10	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
18½	11⅛	EDS .60	14	104	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	
3⅞	1⅝	ElMem Mg	1	52	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
50	15¼	ElgtnN .95e	9	13	49¼	48¼	48½	— 1⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Elixr Ind	9	28	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
31¾	25⅝	EltraCo 1.16	8	27	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
41½	34	EmerEl .80	19	151	37	36½	37	— ⅛
50½	37¼	Emery 1.20	20	94	37⅜	37	37	— ⅝
15	8⅝	Emeryin .40	12	14	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
37	26¼	Emhart 1.30	8	115	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅜
48	34½	Emhart pf		6	45½	45	45	— ½
15⅜	13½	EmpDE 1.36	11	8	15⅜	15½	15½	— ⅛
10¼	9⅝	EmpDis pf 92		z1340	10¼	10¼	10¼	
16	11	EmpGas .20	6	15	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ½
37⅜	22⅝	EnglndM 1	9	24	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	— ¼
8	5¼	EnnisB .32	5	11	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	21⅛	Ensarch 1.72	9	80	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
25¼	21¼	Entex 1.20	8	16	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
37⅜	17¼	Envrtec .20e	13	88	35⅝	35	35	— ⅝
29	21⅛	Equifax 2	9	6	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
11⅝	9¼	Equimrk .86	7	12	10½	10⅜	10½	
33½	29½	EquitGs 2.60	6	3	33½	33⅜	33⅝	+ ¼
22½	17⅜	EqutLf 2.29e	11	36	22¼	22	22	
42	30¼	Esmark 1.76	7	77	33½	33	33	— ½
8½	4½	Esquire .16t	37	38	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+ ½
10	5⅝	Esterline .36	7	28	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
49¼	29½	Ethyl 1.50	6	166	38⅛	37⅜	38	— ⅜
63⅝	39¼	Ethyl pf 2.40		1	50	50	50	— ¼
11⅝	5	Evans Prod .40	8	1910	11¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	14¼	ExCelO 1.10	8	90	21⅞	21½	21⅞	— ⅛
21	18	Fxclsr 1.76e		26	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
56⅝	50	Exxon .70i	9	1214	56½	55¼	55⅛	— ¾

F

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27¼	19⅝	FMC 1	14	153	24½	24	24	— ⅜
39⅝	31¼	FMC pf 2.25		50	35	35⅜	35⅝	
8⅝	5½	Fabrge .40	9	139	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
11⅝	7⅝	FabriClr .12	5	66	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5	Facet Entrp	12	30	6	5⅞	5⅞	
55½	36⅛	FairCam .80	42	850	55¼	52⅝	53⅛	— 1½
11⅜	6⅝	Fairind .30	11	99	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
17	11¼	FairmtF .68	7	7	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
9	5⅝	FarWst Fnl	8	42	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	— ⅜
13⅜	5	Farah Mfg		26	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
9⅞	4	Fedders Cp		62	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
31¼	22½	FedrlCo 1.60	4	28	24½	24	24	— ½
25	12⅝	FedMogul 1.20a	13	46	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—
17	13⅛	FedNMt .88	6	1221	17	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	17½	FedPaBd	4	45	18⅝	18	18	
15½	10⅛	FSignl .60a	6	1	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
60	42	FedDSt 1.36	14	220	47	46½	46⅝	— ⅝
36	21⅝	Ferro 1.10	8	10	33½	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅝
17⅛	8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		84	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
5½	3⅛	FidFin .20e	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	26	FidelUn 2.40	7	13	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ½
22⅝	15	FieldcrMil 1	5	38	17⅝	17⅜	17½	
11⅛	7⅛	Filtrol Cp	5	16	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
16	9⅝	FinSanB .28	5	8	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
15⅞	9½	FinlFed .40	5	37	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
26	21¼	Firestn 1.10	10	169	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
17¼	12¼	FstChar .61t	8	141	16⅜	16½	16½	— ⅛
23⅝	16½	FstChic .96	8	359	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	—
46½	36⅝	FstInBn 1.20	11	40	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
14⅛	8½	FstMiss .36	9	405	14	13½	13½	— ¼
30	22⅝	FstNBo 1.88	9	23	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	
24	20⅞	FstNStBn 2	8	6	22½	22	22½	—
17¼	14⅝	FstPa 1.32	24	112	15⅛	14⅝	15	
4⅛	1½	FstPa Mtg		9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	9⅝	FstUnRl .96	14	10	11¼	11⅛	11½	
6¼	4⅞	FstVaBk .45	8	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	17⅝	FWiscp 1.76	9	17	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
33⅝	23¼	FischM 1.10	10	2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
13	8⅝	FishFds .40	6	32	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅝	FishrSci .28	6	119	13⅛	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅝
20⅛	14	FleetEnt .40	16	163	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
18⅛	13⅜	Fleming .80	7	22	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
13⅞	8¼	FlexiVan .20	27	255	13½	12⅞	13½	— ⅛
28⅞	16	Flintkot 1.16	9	82	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
61⅜	50¼	Flin pfA 4.50		z20	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ¼
24⅝	16⅛	FlaE Coast	9	3	19⅞	19⅞	19¼	
18	13⅝	FlaGas 1	7	44	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
28⅝	20⅝	FlaPwL 1.56	8	336	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
30⅝	25⅛	FlaPow 2.10	8	323	30	29½	29½	— ⅛
29⅜	19½	FlaStl 1.50	12	13	22	22	22	
45½	30	FluorCp .80	11	251	41¾	41⅛	41⅜	— ⅜
14⅝	10¼	FooteCB .90	7	63	14½	14	14½	+
6½	4⅛	FdFair .20		8	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
60⅞	43⅝	FordM 3.20	6	1317	60½	59⅛	59⅜	— 1⅛
18½	13⅛	ForMcK 1	7	55	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	23⅝	FMK pf 1.80		7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
15⅝	13⅝	FtDear 1.24		17	15⅝	15⅜	15¼	+ ⅛
40¼	28⅝	FtHowP .64	10	20	30⅝	30	30⅛	— ⅝
36¼	21½	FosWh 1.10b	7	305	35	33¼	33⅜	— 1½
49⅞	27½	Foxboro	11	61	48½	47½	47½	— 1
35⅝	22¼	FrnkInM .70	13	415	34	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅝
31½	21¼	FreepM 1.60	12	105	30⅛	29	29	— 1
29	18⅜	Fruehf 1.80	8	76	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
9⅞	4½	Fuquaind .08e		165	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅜

G

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17⅝	10¾	GAFCp .60	8	103	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
22⅜	15⅝	GAFpf 1.20		40	21	20½	20½	— ¼
32⅛	25⅛	GATX 1.80	12	87	30⅜	30⅛	30½	+ ⅜
7⅝	4	GCACorp	29	17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8¼	4⅝	GFBusn .32	9	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7¼	5⅛	Gable Ind		13	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
29½	21⅜	GamSk 1.40	5	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
32⅛	19⅜	GamS pf1.60		34	31⅜	31½	31¼	— ⅛
32⅛	20¼	GamS pf1.75		10	31⅝	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
40¼	32⅛	Gannett 1	20	87	39	38½	38½	— ½
14	6⅝	GapStrs .10e	7	122	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
31	19⅜	GardDen .76	15	165	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	13⅜	Garfink 1.04	7	31	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
13⅜	12⅛	GasSvc 1.20	10	14	13⅝	13⅜	13¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅞	Gateway In	4	23	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
16¼	9¼	Geminy Cap		12	14⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
46¼	35⅝	GenAmOil 1	13	58	41¼	40⅞	40⅞	— ½

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅞	9⅝	GnCable .72	9	48	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
26¼	17	GCinma .48	7	68	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	
6⅞	3⅜	Gen Develpt	4	13	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
65	37¼	Gen Dynam	6	110	53½	51⅝	51⅝	
58⅝	46	GenEl 1.60	15	772	56⅛	55⅛	56	
20⅛	15⅝	GnGth 1.34e	18	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
14⅞	8⅝	GenHost .60		27	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
17¾	8¼	GenInst .22t	19	1138	18	17⅛	17⅛	
34⅝	27¾	GnInstr pf 3		2	34⅜	34⅝	34⅝	
21	14¼	GenMed .28	9	21	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
34½	26⅜	GenMills .76	16	196	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	
73⅞	57⅞	GnMot 3.15e	8	1949	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝	
54½	49¼	GMot pf 3.75		x2	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	
73½	65	GnMotSpf 5		x11	72⅞	71	72⅝	
7⅞	5	GenPor Inc	15	122	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
19⅝	15⅝	GPubUt 1.48	10	906	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	
11⅞	7⅜	GenRefr .40	6	24	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
56⅞	34⅛	GnSignal .84	15	13	55⅝	55	55	
5⅜	3⅛	Gen Steel	5	43	5	4⅞	5	
38⅝	23⅞	GTelE 2	10	477	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	
35⅝	31¼	GTIEl pf2.50		1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
27⅞	24½	GTIEl pf2.48		7	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	
16½	14¼	GTFl pf 1.30		z20	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
26½	16	GTire 1.10b	6	252	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
9	5⅝	Genesco Inc	6	53	6⅛	6	6	
24⅝	18⅜	Genstar 1.20	5	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
41⅜	34⅛	GenuPts .76	19	21	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	
34¾	28	GaPacif .80	17	453	34	33⅜	33⅜	
27	26⅛	GaPw pf2.52		3	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
29	26	GaPw pf2.75		42	28⅝	28	28	
84⅝	59	GaPw pf7.80		120	84⅝	82⅞	82⅞	
26⅝	19½	Gerber 1.30	8	59	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	
194½	152	GettyOil 2e	13	47	194½	191½	191½	
12⅝	9⅝	GiantPC .60		14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅞	7⅛	Gibr Fin	7	131	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	
11½	5⅝	GiddLew .40	9	15	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	
14⅛	6¼	GleasW .18e		9	11⅛	11	11	
11⅛	6⅞	Global Mar		43	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
20⅝	18½	GlobeUn 1	5	26	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
19⅝	11½	GoldWFin	6	42	19¼	18⅞	19	
28⅝	13⅛	GoldW pf 78		23	28⅛	19⅞	19⅞	
29⅝	18	Goodrh 1.12	19	144	29⅝	29	29⅝	
25¼	20⅝	Goodyr 1.10	12	369	24½	23¾	24⅛	
16¼	9⅜	GorJwlA .32	5	78	11¼	11	11	
26⅝	22	Gould 1	9	115	26⅞	25⅞	26	
29	19⅝	Gould pf1.35		18	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
33⅞	24⅝	Grace 1.70	8	573	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
34⅛	24¼	Grainger .36	19	12	32⅜	32½	32½	
18⅝	12⅝	GrandUn 1	6	23	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
17⅝	12⅛	Granitv .88	4	26	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
19⅝	13¼	GrayDrg .60	5	8	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	
15⅝	10⅝	GtA&Pac	23	46	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
24⅛	16⅝	GtLkD 1.20a	6	8	21⅝	21	21⅝	
17⅛	14⅛	GtNoIr 1.25e	12	3	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
34⅛	27½	GtNorNek 1	9	487	33	31⅝	32⅛	
28⅝	13⅝	GtWnFin .50	18	287	20⅛	19⅜	19⅝	
31⅞	20⅛	GtWest Unit	3	32	23	21⅞	22⅛	
20⅛	17	GtWn pf 1.88		8	17¼	17	17	
18⅛	5⅛	GtWGiant 1.06	24	64	18⅛	17½	17⅞	
17⅝	13	Greyh 1.04a	8	437	15	14⅝	14⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	Greylnd wt		20	2⅛	2	2	
3⅛	1⅝	Grolier Inc		92	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅞	14	Grumn .80	5	46	17	16⅞	16⅞	
17⅝	9⅝	Guardl .30	9	18	16	15⅝	15⅝	
3½	1	Guard Mtg		33	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
28⅝	16⅝	GulfWstn .60	4	788	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
8½	3⅝	GlfWiod wt		161	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
47½	35⅝	GlfW pf 2.50		51	38⅝	38¼	38¼	
41	37¼	GlfWpf wl2.50		14	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	
12⅝	7½	GlfLfHld .60	8	366	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
3½	1½	GlfMtg Rlt		29	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
28⅝	20⅝	GulfOil 1.70	7	884	28⅜	27½	27½	
21¾	13⅜	GulfResrc 1	7	76	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	
15⅝	11⅞	GlfStUt 1.12	9	290	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
55½	48½	GlfSU pf4.40		z50	52¾	52⅝	52⅝	
62	55	GlfSU pf5.08		z40	59	59	59	
6⅝	3½	Gulton Ind	6	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	

H

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	3⅝	HMW Ind	7	12	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
36	27⅛	HackW 2.80	8	4	35½	35½	35½	
20⅛	14⅜	HallFB .66	13	6	20⅛	20	20	
69½	48½	Hallibrtn .56	15	726	69⅝	67⅞	68½	
23⅞	16⅝	HamrlP 1.20	6	62	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
6¾	3⅝	Hammond	12	10	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	
18⅛	15⅜	HanJSec 1.47e		45	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
22⅛	19⅝	HanJInv 1.88e		23	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	
7⅛	4⅝	Handlmn .20	10	41	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
38½	21½	HandyHar 1	5	8	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	
28½	15⅝	HanesCp 1	5	24	28⅝	20	20	
68⅛	42⅝	Hanna 1.60	16	29	53	52	52	
30½	21⅛	HarBrJ 1.32	8	6	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
9½	6⅝	Hardees	10	28	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
22⅜	10⅝	Harnisbl .80	5	103	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	
14⅝	12	Harrah .30a	8	36	13½	12⅞	13½	
38⅛	33⅝	HarrBr 1.50	7	24	34½	33⅜	33⅜	
55½	33⅝	Harris 1.40	12	107	53	52	52½	
27½	18⅝	Harsco 1.38b	6	13	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
14⅛	8⅝	HartSMx .60	9	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	

(Continued on next page.)

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NEW ISSUE

$100,000,000

Electricité de France

8.90% Guaranteed External Notes Due September 15, 1986

Interest payable March 15 and September 15

Payment unconditionally guaranteed by

The Republic of France

Lazard Frères & Co.
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
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September, 1976

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New Issue — September 16, 1976

7,500,000 SHARES

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COMMON STOCK
($10 PAR VALUE)

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated
Bache Halsey Stuart Inc. — The First Boston Corporation — Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.
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هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading, Sept. 28—Closing Prices

(Continued from preceding page.)

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	17⅞	HarleHk .45	11	27	22½	23	23¼	— ⅛
	16⅞	HattSe 1.44a	23	5	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
	20	HawlIE 1.76	9	16	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅜
	3⅛	Hazeltine	4	4	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅜
	6⅞	Hecks .12	8	93	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ¼
	18⅞	HeclaM .30t	225	85	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
	9	HelimBr .48	7	27	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	
	44⅞	HeinzH 1.62	9	101	47⅞	46⅛	46⅞	— ⅜
	27⅛	Heinz pf 1.70		11	28	28	28	+ ⅛
	5⅜	Helene Curt		6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
	20½	HellerInt .92		43	21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
	20⅞	HelmerP .35	11	61	44⅛	42⅞	42⅞	— 1
	1¼	Hemisp Cap		2	2	2	2	
	6⅛	HemInc .66e		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	27⅛	Hercules .88	19	443	30⅛	29½	29½	— ½
	18⅛	HershyFd 1	6	51	20⅞	20⅛	20½	+ ½
	9⅛	Hesston		34	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
	18	Hesin pf 1.60		22	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
	46⅛	Heublin 1.28	14	198	49⅛	48⅛	48⅜	— ⅜
	84	HewltPk .30	32	125	94¼	93	93⅜	— ⅞
	4½	High Voltg	15	17	5½	5⅜	5½	
	17½	Hillenbd .78	8	8	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	
	15	HiltonHtl .70	18	310	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
	20⅞	Hobart .92	12	68	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	+ ⅛
	14⅞	HoernW .90	8	189	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ¼
	5⅝	HoffEle .12e	7	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
	11⅛	Holiday .40	11	667	12¼	11⅞	12	— ⅛
	23⅛	HollyS 34.0a	3	58	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
	24⅛	Homestk 1a	16	111	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	
	37⅛	Honywll 1.60	12	295	47⅛	45⅛	46	— 1
	21⅛	HoovBB 1	7	10	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
	1⅜	Horizon Cp		28	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
	11⅞	HospAff .24b	7	70	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
	20⅛	HospCpA .32	10	112	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
	9½	HosInnl .40		56	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
	10⅛	Houdall .90	7	37	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
	11½	HougMif .72	7	23	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
	8	HousFab .28	7	188	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
	15⅛	HoushF 1.20	7	871	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
	35¼	HouF pf 2.37		1	46	46	46	— ⅛
	29⅛	HouF pf 2.50		3	35½	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
	20⅛	HousLP 1.56	8	409	28⅛	27⅞	28	
	28⅛	HousNG .60	12	164	32	31½	31⅛	— ¼
	11⅛	RowJohn .28	9	390	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
	11	Hubbrd 1.20		14	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
	14⅛	HudsnA .80	26	4	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
	4½	HughHat .40	7	15	6⅞	6½	6½	—.50
	11⅛	Humana .40	9	105	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
	10⅛	HuntCh .30	16	83	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
	13⅛	HuttnEF .60	4	131	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— 1⅛
	12	Huyck .60	15	29	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	
	8⅛	Hydromt .36	5	16	12½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜

I - J - K

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	16¼	ICInd 1.40	6	159	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ¼
	33⅛	ICInd pf 3.50		20	41⅞	41½	41½	— ¼
	75	ICInds pf 6		8	91⅛	90¼	91½	+ ½
	3	ICN Pharm	19	17	4	3⅞	4	
	1⅜	IDS Rlty		27	1⅛	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
	34⅛	INACp 2.20	16	206	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
	16⅛	INAIn 1.50a		8	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
	9⅛	IUInt .90	8	243	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
	15½	IUInt pf 1.25		1	20	20	20	
	25	IdahoP 2.16	11	120	29⅛	29	29	— ¼
	13¼	IdealBa 1.20	9	59	20¼	20	20	— ¼
	58	Ideal pf 4.75		1	86	86	86	— 1
	6⅛	IdeaToy .32b	6	30	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
	22½	IllPowr 22.0	10	107	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
	22½	IlPow pf2.04		z10	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅜
	50	IlPow pf4.47		z400	53¼	53	53	— 1
	21	ITW .56	18	3	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
	18¼	ImplCpA .24	6	100	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
	25⅛	INCO 1.40a	16	169	34⅛	34	34	— ⅞
	4⅛	Income Cap		46	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	66	IndiM pf7.08		z20	76	76	76	+ 1
	102	IndiM pf 12		z200	113½	113	113½	+ ½
	19⅛	IndiGes 2.12	7	3	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
	20	IndplPL 1.82	9	31	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
	12½	IndiNat 1.20	9	22	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
	6⅛	Inexco Oil	31	131	13⅞	13	13⅞	— ⅜
	70	IngerR 2.68	12	406	75⅞	75⅛	75⅛	— 1¼
	45⅛	IngR pf 2.35		229	47¼	44½	45	— 1⅜
	27⅛	Inind con 1	7	78	29⅛	28⅛	28⅞	— ⅛
	41	IndndStl 2.60	12	74	51⅞	51	51⅛	— ⅜
	7⅛	Inmont .50	6	80	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
	8⅛	Insilco .76	7	37	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
	12⅛	Instl pfA1.25		3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
	28⅛	InspCop .25e		17	29⅛	29	29	
	7	Integon .32	6	25	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
	35⅛	Interco 1.66	9	34	44	43½	43⅞	+ ⅛
	4⅛	Intercti Div	2	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	25⅛	Interlak 2.20	5	148	38	37⅛	37⅞	— ⅛
	223⅛	IBM 9	19	885	287½	282⅛	283⅛	— 3⅜
	21⅛	IntFlavF .36	29	187	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
	22⅛	IntHarv 1.70	10	265	30⅛	29½	29½	— ⅛
	32⅛	IntMinC 2.40	5	241	39⅛	38⅛	38⅞	— ⅜
	6⅛	IntMng .25e	6	24	13⅛	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
	17⅛	IntMult .85	7	97	18⅞	18	18⅛	
	57⅛	IntPaper 2	12	261	71⅞	71½	71⅞	— ⅜
	5⅛	IntRectif .20		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	27½	IntTT 1.60	9	2042	33⅛	32	32	— ⅜
	44	IntTT pfH 4		2	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅛
	42½	IntTT pfJ 4		8	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
	41⅛	IntTT pfK 4		712	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅜
	47	IntTT pfO 5		24	60⅞	60	60	— ⅜
	27⅛	ITT pfN 2.25		557	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	24⅛	JeffPilot .80	12	39	31½	31	31	— ⅛
	36	JerCen pf 4		z100	43	42½	42½	— 1½
	82	JerCe pf9.36		z30	97	97	97	+ 1
	69½	JerRe pf7.88		z5010	86⅞	84	86⅞	+ 2⅜
	110⅛	JeC pf 13.50		z1050	125½	124	125½	+ ½
	108⅛	JerCen pf 11		z30	112	111	111	1
	9⅛	JewelC 1.20	9	32	23⅛	23½	23½	— ⅛
	4⅛	Jewelcor	11	24	5⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
	22	JhnMan 1.40	10	155	29⅞	29	29⅞	— ⅛
	82⅛	JohnsonJn 1	28	294	95⅞	94	94	— 1⅜
	13⅛	JohnCon .90	8	38	21⅛	21¼	21¼	— ¼
	26⅞	JhnCont pf 2		2	41	40⅛	41	+ ¼
	12⅞	JonLogn .50	5	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
	51	JonLaupf 5		z300	55	54¼	55	+ ½
	27⅛	Jorgen 1.80	5	8	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
	19½	Jostens .80	9	20	25	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
	32⅛	JoyMfg 1.30	11	134	45	44½	44⅞	— ⅛
	7⅛	Justice Mtg		4	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	27	KLM Airlin	16	1	44½	44½	44½	— ⅛
	27⅛	KaiserAl 1.20	10	120	37⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— 1¼
	57	Kai 59pf 4.75		1	72	72	72	— 3
	55½	Kai 66pf 4.75		1	72	72	72	— 3
	5⅛	KaisCem .50	15	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	12⅛	KaiCe pf1.37		14	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ½
	10⅛	Kane Mil .24	4	45	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
	19⅛	Kaneb 1	7	155	23⅛	23	23	— ⅜
	25	KCtyPL 2.36	9	121	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
	49	KCPL pf4.50		z80	52½	52½	52½	
	15	KCSouln 1r	7	29	30	29⅞	29⅞	+ ¼
	9⅛	KCSoe pf 1		z10	12	12	12	+ ¼
	18	KanGEl 1.68	7	52	19⅞	19½	19⅞	
	14⅛	KanNb 1.32B	8	56	16⅛	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅜
	18	KenPLt 1.60	8	58	19⅛	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
	3	Katy Ind		63	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
	11½	Kty pfB 1.46		3	17	17	17	
	6½	Kaufm Brd	52	1149	8⅞	8	8⅛	+ ⅜
	14⅛	Kauf pf 1.50		24	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
	7⅛	Kawecki Brl	23	17	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
	4⅛	KeeneCp .20	7	60	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
	5⅛	Keller .20	7	9	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
	20	Kellogg 1	16	136	27¼	26⅛	26⅞	
	12	Kellwood .80	6	7	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
	28⅛	Kennmtl .96	10	22	23⅛	23½	23½	— ⅛
	28⅛	Kennecr .70e		416	33⅛	32⅛	33	— ⅛
	20	KyUtil 1.84	6	64	22⅛	22½	22⅛	+ ⅛
	13	KerrGls .40	7	126	19⅛	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
	60⅛	KerrMc 1.25	15	199	74⅛	73⅞	74	— ¼
	16⅛	KeystCon 1a	6	13	21¼	21¼	21¼	
	18⅛	Kiddew 1	7	383	31⅛	31⅛	31½	— ⅛
	41	KidepfB 4		6	49½	49½	49½	
	43	KiddepfC 4		9	49½	49¼	49⅞	— ⅛
	36½	KimbCl 1.80	8	487	39⅞	39	39¼	+ ¼
	8⅛	KingDSt .50	7	95	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
	13⅛	KirschCo .90	10	8	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
	28⅛	KnigtRid .62	14	x64	36⅞	36⅞	36½	+ ⅛
	8⅛	Koehring .15e	12	40	13⅞	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
	28	Koeh pf 2.75		5	31½	31	31½	+ ⅜
	35⅛	Koppers 1.60	9	81	50⅛	48⅞	48⅞	— 1¼
	3⅛	Koracrp Ind	4	21	4⅛	4½	4½	— ⅛
	40⅛	Kraftco 2.12	9	161	46⅞	45½	45⅛	— ⅜
	31⅛	KresgeS .32	21	1344	41⅞	40⅞	40⅛	— ⅜
	10	Kroehler Mf	18	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
	17⅛	Kroger 1.44	9	136	24⅞	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
	4½	Kysor .40	13	15	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛

L

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅛	3⅛	LFE Cp	15	8	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
6½	4⅛	LFE pf 0		1	6	6	6	+ ¼
7⅛	10⅛	LTV Corp		388	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅜
13	13⅛	LTVA 3.40t		18	17¼	16½	16½	— 1
51	42½	LTVCp pf 5		3	48⅛	47½	47½	— 1
19⅛	17½	LacGas 1.66	9	9	19	19	19	+ ⅛
18¼	12	LamsSess 1.10	12	21	17½	17	17	— ½
15⅛	11¼	LaneBry .80	7	24	12	11⅞	12	
11⅞	9⅛	LawtrCh .34	78	6	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	LearSieg .50	7	271	12⅞	12	12	— ⅛
35	23⅛	LearS pf2.25		13	35	34	34	— ⅞
20⅛	10⅛	LeedsN .60	8	54	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
19⅛	12	Leesona .75	7	53	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
18⅛	10¼	LehPCt .80	14	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
2	⅞	LehVal Ind		17	1⅛	1	1	
13¼	10½	Lehmn .94e		143	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
7⅛	4½	Lenner Crp		58	5⅛	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
26⅛	18½	Lenox 1	9	7	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
10½	6⅛	LesFay .40b	5	19	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	LevFd Cap		8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	12	LevFin .75e		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
22½	18⅛	LeviStrau .50	5	479	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
8½	4	Levitz Furn	27	242	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
34⅛	27⅛	LOF 1.50	8	132	33	32⅛	32⅞	+ ⅛
72⅛	55⅛	LOF pf 4.75		2	68	67½	68	
18⅛	9½	Librty Cp.52	6	21	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
3⅛	1⅜	Librty Loan		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅛	4	LibrtyLn pf		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	29½	LiggtGp 2.50	8	28	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
60	45	LillyEli 1.30	21	204	55⅛	55⅛	55½	+ ⅛
33⅛	24	LincNat 1.60	12	30	33⅛	33	33	
18⅛	15⅛	LincPl 1.68a		29	18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
4⅛	1½	Lionel Corp	9	29	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
17⅛	6⅛	Littonin .78t	23	242	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
23⅛	9	Littnpfc pfc		1	20	20	20	
20⅛	16½	Litton pfB 2		8	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
12½	6⅛	Lockhd Airc	3	81	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
31⅛	21	Loews 1.20	6	181	29	28½	28½	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	LomaFin .50	8	50	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17½	11¼	LomM 1.16e	12	29	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
19⅛	14	LoneStlnd 1	10	90	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
18½	15⅛	LngIsLt 1.56	8	294	18⅞	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
85⅛	70	LILpf 5.75		1	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	+ ½
27⅛	24⅛	LIL pfO 2.47		2	27⅛	27⅛	27½	— ¼
39⅛	30⅛	LongsDrug .12e	22	103	34	33½	33½	
16	8½	LoralCorp .10e	7	50	13⅛	12½	12⅞	— ⅜
30	22	LaLand 1.20	11	1382	28	27⅛	27½	— ½
18	12	LaPacif .20b	14	237	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
26½	21⅛	LouisGs 1.92	8	26	25¼	24⅞	25	
19⅛	11⅛	Lowenst .40	375	21	15⅛	15	15	— ¼
44⅛	34½	Lubrizol 1.10	17	100	39⅛	39	39	— ⅞
17⅛	13⅛	LuckyS .60b	11	250	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
9	6⅛	Ludlow .48		16	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
29⅛	22	LukenSt 1.60	8	2	25½	25½	25½	
24⅛	13⅛	PykesCp 1	5	52	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
47½	28⅛	Lykes pf2.50		11	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4	LynCSys .20	12	11	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛

M - N

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15⅛	10⅛	MBPX .40a	4	1	12½	12½	12½	
36⅛	25⅛	MCAInc 1	5	72	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ½
5⅛	3½	MEI Cp	5	20	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	MGICIn .10		405	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
12	8⅛	MacAF .60b	6	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅜
5⅛	7⅛	MacDonl	5	60	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Macke .36	9	37	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	4½	Macmill .25	7	135	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
30½	26⅛	Macy 1.20	7	33	29⅛	29	29	
13⅛	9⅛	MadisFd .60		121	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
6⅛	4	MadSq Gar	6	40	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
9½	6⅛	MagicCt .32	4	146	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
37½	21⅛	Mallory 1	25	37	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ¼
27⅛	21¼	MalHyde .68	11	1	23	23	23	
9⅞	4⅞	Manhin .20	4	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
40⅛	29	MfrHan 1.80	8	240	35⅛	35¼	35⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	32⅛	MAPCO .90	14	18	38⅛	38½	38⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	Marathn Mf.12e	3	20	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
60½	41¼	MarathnO 2	12	145	60⅛	59⅞	60	+ ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	Maremt .50	7	10	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
13⅛	9⅛	MarMid .80		180	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	MarionL .52	13	67	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
61⅛	28½	Marley 1	10	32	53½	53	53⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Marriot .25t	15	199	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
61⅛	52½	MrshMcL 2	19	66	60¼	60	60	+ ¼
25⅛	16½	MarshF 1.24	10	71	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
26	16⅛	MartMa 1.40	8	128	24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	17⅛	MaryKay .32	16	101	19⅞	19	19	— ½
27⅛	17	MrkCup .60	9	25	26⅛	26½	26⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	21⅛	MascoCp .28	15	508	25⅛	24½	24½	— ½
25¼	17	Masonite .60	17	85	20⅞	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	MasO 1.11e	11	20	12	11⅞	11⅞	
32¼	16⅛	MasseyFer 1	4	140	24⅛	23½	23⅞	— ⅜
17⅛	10⅛	MasCp 1.60		21	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	10⅛	Masinc .98e		85	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	19¼	MatsuE .28e	14	29	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	Mattel Inc	6	182	6⅞	6½	6⅞	— ⅛
33⅛	28⅛	MayDStr 1.12	10	209	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
30	24⅛	MayerOsc 1	10	90	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	3½	Mays JW	14	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
39	30¼	Maytg 1.50a	14	61	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	15⅛	McCord .84	6	12	16	15⅞	16	
55⅛	37⅛	McDermot 1	5	272	54⅛	52½	52½	— 1¼
66	51⅛	McDnld .02e	23	769	57	54	55	— 2
25	14¼	McDonD .44	9	360	24⅛	24	24	— ¼
32⅛	21⅛	McGEd 1.50	11	34	28⅛	28½	28½	— ⅛
17	12⅛	McGrwH .64	10	136	15⅛	15½	15½	— ¼
48½	31	McIntyr .75e	11	z1160	34⅛	33¼	33¼	— ¼
20⅛	13⅛	McKee .90	8	93	19⅞	19¼	19½	
27⅛	22	McLeanTr .46	8	41	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	McLoul 1.60	15	76	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
12½	9⅛	McNeil .80	11	4	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
23	18	MeadCorp .92	6	312	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
59½	36⅛	Mea pfB2.80		5	48⅛	48	48½	+ ⅜
26⅛	17	Medusa 1.60	a	13	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	Melville .68	11	39	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Menasc .60r	5	80	14⅛	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
81½	65	Merck 1.40	24	410	79⅞	78⅞	79	— ½
18¼	10¼	Meredith .70	5	101	15¼	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
33¼	14½	MerrLyn .80	9	378	26⅛	25¼	25⅞	— 1¼
33⅛	19	MesaPet .10	23	328	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	— ⅜
36⅛	24½	MesP pf 1.60		61	35⅛	35	35⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6	Mesabi 1.10e	8	148	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
28	16⅛	MestaMch .90e	48	5	24	24	24	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	MGM 1r	7	75	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	15	Metrom .80	8	156	27⅛	26½	26½	— ½
83⅛	73½	MetE pf 8.12		z30	83⅛	83½	83½	
88⅛	77⅛	MeE pf 8.12		z180	87	87	87	— 1⅛
14	11⅛	MichGs 1.10	7	32	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
24⅛	17½	MichTube 1	6	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
29⅛	26⅛	MhWl pf2.67		25	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	Microwave	11	4	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
16½	12½	MidCh 1.16	9	47	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
16⅛	13⅛	MidSUt 1.32	9	2210	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
3	1	Midind Mtg		49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26⅛	18½	MidlRo 1.40	7	27	24⅛	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
29½	22⅛	MilesLb 1.28	9	74	24⅛	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	15	Milgo Elect	11	16	17⅛	17¼	17¼	— ½
17⅛	9⅛	MiltBrad .60	8	26	14⅛	14	14⅛	
66⅛	52⅛	MinMM 1.45	25	448	66⅞	65	65	— 1⅛
21⅛	18⅛	MinnPL 1.66	7	27	21⅛	21	21¼	
15¼	11½	MirroAl .96	9	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	8	MissnEq .36	10	199	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
37¼	22⅛	MPacC 1.60	6	307	36⅞	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
26½	20⅛	MoPtCe 1.68	7	16	23⅛	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	MoPSv 1	8	18	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	24⅛	MoPS pf2.44		16	26¼	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
63⅛	47½	Mobil 3.40	7	751	62⅛	61⅛	62	— ⅛
7	3¼	Mobile Hom		25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
25	15⅛	Mohasco .90	7	45	17½	17	17⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	3	Mohk Data	38	88	7⅛	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
24	16⅛	MohkR 1.20	5	3	20¼	20	20	
38¼	18	Molycorp 1	11	97	38⅛	37½	37½	— ⅜
45⅛	28	Moly pf 2.50		1	46	46	46	+ ⅛
24	16	Monrh 1.20a	5	15	22⅛	21⅞	22½	+ ½
15¼	6⅛	Monogr .20	7	122	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	MoorEq .20	21	70	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
100	76	Monsan 2.80	8	277	91⅞	90⅛	90⅞	+ ⅛
110½	84⅛	Mons pf 2.75		1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	26⅛	MonDU 2.20	7	13	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
28	22⅛	MonPw 1.80	10	86	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	21⅛	MontSt 1.80a		36	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	MONY .92e	12	30	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+ ⅛
55½	29⅛	MooreMcC 1	6	54	49⅛	47	47⅛	— 1⅛
64⅛	52⅛	Morgan 1.80	11	420	54⅛	52⅞	52⅞	— 1⅛
26⅛	18	MorrisKnu 1	5	47	19⅞	19½	19⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	10⅛	MorseSh .30	5	440	13⅛	13	13¼	
4⅛	2⅛	MtgeTr Am		17	3½	3⅛	3½	
19⅛	13⅛	MorNor .88		80	19¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
59	41⅛	Motorola .70	25	185	55	54	54½	— ½
45⅛	30⅛	MtFuel 2	12	93	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	19	MtStTel 1.48	9	11	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7	Munford .40	6	15	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅛
7½	5⅛	Munfd pf .40		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
20	14⅛	Monsng 1.08	8	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
23⅛	16⅛	MurphC 1.20	7	9	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	MurpOil .60	6	49	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	12⅛	MurryOh 1.20	6	51	17⅛	17	17	— 1⅛
16⅛	14⅛	MutlOm 1.32		13	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
10	7	MyersL .40		12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
373	23⅛	NCRCp .72	15	343	36⅛	34⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
22⅛	17⅛	NLInd 1	11	207	22	21⅛	21⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	15⅛	NLTCp .64	7	128	23	22⅛	22⅛	
12½	7	NVF 2.45t	7	35	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
47⅛	35½	Nabisco 2.40	10	175	46⅛	44½	44½	— 1⅜
36½	30	NalcoCh .80	18	174	35½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
15⅛	10⅛	NarcoSci .60	7	20	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	NashuaC .60	17	45	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11	NatAirl .50	23	38	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	NAvia .77e		24	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	10½	NatCan .57	6	56	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	21	NCan pf 1.50		2	28	28	28	— ⅛
43⅛	27	NtlChem .40	13	57	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	NatCityLin .15e	6	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
52⅛	39⅛	NatDet 2.72	6	11	52⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
27⅛	16⅛	NatDist 1.40	8	135	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
69⅛	67½	NDstpf 4.25		z50	67⅛	67½	67½	
27	21	NatFuel 2.76	7	8	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
27	24½	NatFuel pf2.30		3	26⅛	26½	26½	+ ½
17	11⅛	NatGyp 1.05	10	126	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
8	3⅛	Nat Homes		32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ½
11⅛	6½	NatInd .30	3	29	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	NtInd pf 1.25		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	NMdCare .03e	10	113	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
14	7⅛	NMedE .32	6	177	12⅛	12	12⅛	
18⅛	15⅛	NMineSv .50	9	269	18⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅜
56½	43⅛	NatPrsto 2	9	79	55	53	53	— ⅛
55⅛	32	Nat Semicn	25	397	37½	35½	36	— 1
14½	9⅛	NSvcInd .78	7	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
18	12⅛	NStand .96	7	12	15⅛	15	15⅛	
56⅛	44⅛	NStarch .88	15	92	53	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅜
52⅛	37⅛	NatlStl 2.50	14	49	48⅛	47	48	+ ⅜
5⅛	3½	Nat Tea		38	5	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
31	22½	Natoma 1.40	7	168	27⅛	25⅞	25⅛	— 1½
23	15⅛	Neptune .60	9	24	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
23⅛	17½	NevPw 1.60	6	12	22⅛	22½	22½	
18	15½	NevP pf 1.60		z300	17½	17½	17½	
24⅛	21⅛	NevP pf 2.30		z970	24½	24	24	— ½
22⅛	19	NEngEl 1.86	9	66	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	NEnGE 1.32	8	26	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
30	26⅛	NEnP pf2.76		11	29¼	29	29	
32⅛	25⅛	NEngT 2.36	10	41	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	124	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
43	39	NYSE pf3.75		z90	42⅛	42½	42½	+ ½
15⅛	11	Newhall .46	10	20	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
31	23	Newmt 1.60	14	413	25⅛	24⅛	25	— ⅜
95	73½	Nwmt pf4.50		6	81	79	79	— 2
14⅛	12½	NiaMP 1.24	8	395	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
39	31⅛	NiaMpf 3.40		z50	37	37	37	— ¼
42	35	NiaMpf 3.90		z10	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅜
52½	44⅛	NiaMpf 4.85		z50	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅜
64	56½	NiaMpf 6.10		z20	64	64	64	
115	104	NIM pf 11.75		z510	115	114	115	
82⅛	72	NiaM pf 7.72		z1020	84⅛	82½	84⅛	+ 2⅛
14	11⅛	NiagShre .95e		44	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	22⅛	Nicor 2.12	8	77	26⅛	26½	26½	+ ⅛
90	63⅛	NorflkWn 5.28	8	92	90⅛	89⅛	89⅛	— ⅞
19⅛	14½	Norlin 1.25	5	17	18⅛	18½	18⅛	+ ⅜
45⅛	22⅛	Norris 1.60	6	18	41½	40⅛	40⅛	— ½
49⅛	33	NoACoal .90	8	14	45	44	44	— ½
8⅛	3⅛	NoAmMt .60e		65	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
33½	19⅛	NoAPhl 1.20	8	36	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	6	68	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	NoCeAir wt		4	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
11½	9⅛	NoestUt 1.02	6	361	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
19½	16	NIndPS 1.40	8	257	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
53	33⅛	NorNGs 2.08	7	99	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
89	79	NoNG pf5.80		z100	86	86	86	
30	23½	NoStPw 1.94	10	363	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
45	40	NSPw pf3.60		z100	44½	44	44½	+ 1½
80½	75	NSPw pf6.80		z250	82	82	82	+ 3⅛
95⅛	86	NSPw pf7.84		105	95⅛	94⅛	94⅛	— ⅜
103	95½	NSPw pf8.80		z400	104	103	104	+ 3⅛
83	77	NStaPw pf 7		z70	84½	83	84½	+ 5⅞
42⅛	25½	NorTel .60	12	1396	35⅛	33	34⅛	— 2
45	22⅛	Northrp 1.40	7	44	41	40½	40½	— ⅛
35⅛	23	NwstAirl .45	15	113	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅞
55⅛	43⅛	NwtBnc 1.80	10	57	52	50⅛	50⅛	— 1⅛
30⅛	24⅛	NwtEnrgy 2	5	88	29⅛	28⅛	29½	+ ⅛
30⅛	24⅛	NwtEnr cl 2	5	5	29	28⅛	29	+ ⅛
49⅛	32⅛	NwtInd 2.25	4	251	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	14½	Nwstind wt		93	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	— ⅛
111½	73	NwtIn pf4.20		1	101	101	101	— 1⅛
26⅛	24⅛	NwtP pf 2.50		4	26½	26½	26½	— ½
12⅛	9½	NwsMutL 1e	15	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
38⅛	25⅛	Norton 1.70	9	9	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ¼
24⅛	17⅛	NorSim .60	11	980	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
54	39⅛	NortS pf 1.60		140	49	48½	48⅛	— ½
31	14⅛	NucorCp .32	6	45	25½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅞

O - P - Q

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15	9⅛	OKCCp 1	5	159	15	14⅛	14⅛	
15⅛	12⅛	OakiteP .92	8	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
19⅛	13½	OccidPet 1	11	982	19	18⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
9	5⅛	OccidPet wt		266	8⅛	8	8	
62⅛	46	OcciP pf3.60		17	61⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
61	47⅛	OccidPt pf 4		7	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛	— 1
25⅛	20⅛	OcciP pf2.50		23	25⅛	25	25⅛	
24	15⅛	Ogden 1.20	4	59	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	— ½
37	25⅛	Ogdn pf 1.87		4	32	31½	32	— ½
19⅛	16⅛	OhioEd 1.66	9	614	19⅛	19	19¼	
45	39½	OhEd pf 3.90		z260	44	44	44	+ 1
52½	45¼	OhEd pf 4.56		z50	50½	50½	50½	
81½	70	OhEd pf 7.24		z260	80	80	80	
90	80	OhEd pf 8.20		z10	90	90	90	+ ⅜
111½	102⅛	OhE pf 10.48		z210	109	108½	109	+ ½
113	103	OhE pf 10.76		z50	112	112	112	— 1
83	71½	OhPw pf8.04		z270	83	83	83	
77⅛	69½	OPwC pf7.60		z5200	80½	78⅛	80½	+ 3
126½	112½	OhP pfA 14		z110	127	126½	126½	
125½	116	OhPw pf 14		z80	126½	126	126	— ½
23½	17¼	OklaGE 1.44	11	193	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	10	OklGE pf .80		z90	10½	10⅛	10½	
30½	23⅛	OklaNG 1.80	7	106	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	30⅛	OlinCp 1.32	7	566	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
36⅛	26⅛	Olinkraft 1	9	60	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
14	9⅛	Omark .60	7	18	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	9	Oneida .76	6	17	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	Opelika 1	6	9	16	16	16	
15⅛	13	OranRk 1.36	8	21	15	14⅛	15	
15⅛	8⅛	Orange .30b	8	31	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
35½	25⅛	OutMar 1.48	8	41	28	28⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
19½	12⅛	OutletCo .80	5	18	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
24⅛	19	OvernitT .98	8	7	21⅛	21	21	
27⅛	10⅛	OverSh .20b	5	448	21	20½	20⅛	+ ½
59½	42	OwensCng 1	14	130	57	56⅛	56½	+ ⅛
62⅛	51⅛	OwensIll 1.88	8	33	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅞
98	83½	OwIll pf4.75		1	91	91	91	+ 1
25⅛	16⅛	OxfrdInd .68	4	14	17⅛	17½	17½	— ½
		xfrdInd .68	4	14	17⅞	17½	17½	— ½
7⅛	5⅛	PNBMR .40	21	6	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
59⅛	35	PPGInd 2	8	98	50⅛	49⅛	50	— ⅛
9⅛	5½	PSA Inc		42	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	PacAS 1.24		6	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	20	PacGas 1.28	10	827	22⅛	22½	22⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	16⅛	PacLtg 1.68	9	164	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	25⅛	PacLm 1.20	16	45	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	25⅛	PacPetrl .80	8	22	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
23	22	PacPw 1.70	10	161	22⅛	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	PacTT 1.20	8	54	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
80	72½	PacTT pf 6		z40	78½	78½	78½	+ ½

P - Q

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅛	5⅛	PaineW .30e	5	48	7⅛	7½	7½	— ½
17½	12⅛	PalW pf 1.30		7	14½	14	14	— ¼
8½	6⅛	PalmBc .30	4	34	7⅛	7¾	7⅛	— ¼
8½	4⅛	Pamida .12	6	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	5	PanAm Air		1105	5¼	5	5¼	
43⅛	25⅛	PanEP 2.30	8	459	40	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	8	Paprcft .66b	7	9	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	12½	Parassinc 1	14	14	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
25⅛	17⅛	ParkerDrl .05e	8	230	35⅛	34⅛	34½	— 1
35⅛	21⅛	ParHan 1.20	10	93	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	+ 1
16⅛	11⅛	ParkPen .40	9	11	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
14⅛	7⅛	PatrgP .851	10	190	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
21½	14⅛	PeabGa .16	14	109	20½	20	20	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	PenDix .24b		14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ½
60⅛	46	Penney 1.20	15	788	52⅛	52¼	52½	— ½
21⅛	19½	PaPwLt 1.80	8	71	21⅛	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
50⅛	44⅛	PaPL pf 4.40		z100	51	51	51	
53	47	PaPL pf 4.50		z20	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ⅛
98½	87	PaPL pf 8.60		z510	96⅛	96	96	+ 1
92	80⅛	PaPL pf 8.40		z150	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	
104½	99⅛	PaPL pf 9.24		z600	104	103⅞	104	+ ½
112⅛	102½	PaPLt pf 11		z70	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	
130	107½	PaPLt pf 13		z50	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	— ¼
94	82	PaPL pf 8.70		z80	94	93½	94	+ 1½
37⅛	27⅛	Pennwlt 1.60	9	31	33⅛	33⅛	33½	— ½
27⅛	21	Penwl pf1.60		26	26	25½	26	+ ½
34⅛	19⅛	Pennzol 1.32	10	271	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	— ⅛
45	25½	Pennz pf1.33		1	43	43	43	
10	5⅛	PeopDrg .20	13	16	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
42⅛	34⅛	PeoplesGas 3	7	30	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
87½	69½	PepsiCo 2	17	116	86⅛	84⅛	84⅛	— 1¼
27⅛	16⅛	PerkElm .20	21	163	23⅛	22⅛	23	— ⅛
33⅛	23⅛	PetInc 1.60	8	26	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— 1⅛
16⅛	13⅛	PetInc pf .80		5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
16½	13⅛	PetInc pf 1		2	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	PeterPl .80a	10	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
80	63⅛	PetrieSt 1.60	16	73	69	69	69	
25	16½	Petrolan .60	8	93	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
26	20⅛	Petrlm 2.55e		22	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	25½	Pfizer .88	14	1180	31	30	30	— 1
45⅛	35⅛	PhelpD 2.20	17	150	43½	42⅛	42⅛	— ½
17⅛	14⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	10	214	17⅛	17⅛	17½	+
41½	36	PhilE pf 3.80		z90	41½	41⅛	41½	
48	39⅛	PhilE pf 4.40		z100	46	46	46	— 1
51	43⅛	PhilE pf 4.68		z100	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ¼
93⅛	78	PhilE pf 8.75		z210	94	93	93½	— ⅛
102	90	PhilE pf 9.52		z70	101	101	101	— 1
101	84⅛	PhilE pf 9.50		z70	100	100	100	
83	69⅛	PhilE pf 7.80		z4940	84	82½	82½	— ½
16½	12⅛	PhilaSub .80	7	79	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
62⅛	49⅛	PhilMorr 1.30	15	1023	62⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Philips Ind		58	7⅛	7	7	
13	6⅛	Phillpind pf		3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
64⅛	49⅛	PhillPet 1.80	13	676	62⅛	60⅛	61⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	PhilVnH .60	8	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	Pickwick .32	8	51	17⅛	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
17⅛	15	PiedNG 1.44	7	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4½	Pierl Imprt		7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	33⅛	Pillsbury 1.16	13	144	37⅛	37⅛	37½	— ⅛
36⅛	27⅛	Pioner 1.20b	9	38	34⅛	34½	34½	— ⅛
18	10⅛	PitneyB .68	8	102	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	PittFrg .80b	7	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
48	31	Pittstn .83e	9	365	42⅞	42	42⅛	— ⅜
37⅛	20⅛	PizzaHt .06e	16	104	25	24⅛	25	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Plan Resrch	8	54	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5	2⅛	Playboy .12	27	27	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Plessey .86e	7	38	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
16⅛	11⅛	Pneumo 1	4	38	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
45⅛	31⅛	Polaroid .50	21	2104	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— 1¼
14	7	Ponderosa	18	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	5⅛	PopeTal .70	10	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
23	17⅛	Portec .80	10	29	22	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
21¼	16⅛	PortGE 1.64	7	127	20½	20	20⅛	
106	102	PoG pf 11.50		z380	114½	114⅛	114½	+ ⅛
29⅛	26¼	PortG pf2.60		11	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
65	48⅛	Potlch 1.68	13	38	65⅛	65	65	+ ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	PotmEl 1.16	10	184	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
41	33	PotEl pf 2.44		2	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
45½	40	PotEl pf 4.04		z60	45½	45⅛	45⅛	— 1¼
59⅛	53⅛	PotEl pf 5.46		z90	55⅛	56½	56½	— ½
60½	53½	PotEl pf 5.50		z310	59	58	58	— 1
15	10⅛	Premier .40	9	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
18½	14⅛	Pramr pf .90		3	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
100⅛	81⅛	ProctrG 2.20	20	375	97⅛	96⅛	97	— ¼
50½	27	Proler 1.40	7	6	34⅛	34½	34½	— ⅛
18⅛	14½	PSvCol 1.46	9	154	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	23⅛	PSvcIn 1.92	10	165	29⅛	29	29¼	— ⅛
14	12	PSInd pf1.08		z2350	14	14	14	+ ½
109	103⅛	PSInd pf9.44		z30	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	
102⅛	102	PS Ind pf8.52		z140	101⅛	101½	101½	— ½
21⅛	18⅛	PSvNH 1.88	8	109	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
23⅛	17⅛	PSvNM 1.44	10	84	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	PSvEG 1.80	9	164	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
58½	48½	PSEG pf5.05		z30	57	57	57	— 1½
28	25	PSEG pf2.43		15	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
123	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z140	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	— ¼
87½	75	PSEG pf7.70		z4000	86½	86½	86½	
89½	76	PSEG pf7.80		z2140	88⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+ ⅞
98½	76½	PSEG pf8.08		z80	89½	89½	89½	— 1
86	71½	PSEG pf7.52		z50	85	85	85	+ 1
83⅛	68⅛	PSEG pf7.40		z20	82	82	82	
6⅛	4	Pubickr Ind		47	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pueblo Int		12	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5½	2⅛	PuerRi Cem		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	25⅛	PugSPL 2.36	8	69	30⅛	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
38⅛	27⅛	Pullmn 1.20	11	64	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ¼
17⅛	14¼	PurexCp 1.08	9	207	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Purlin Fash	5	34	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
45½	23⅛	Purolr 1.08	9	53	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
28⅛	22¼	QuakOat .92	10	282	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
110½	103	QuaO pf 9.56		z550	108½	108⅛	108⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	15	QuakStO .78	12	153	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
7½	5½	Questor .01r	10	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

R - S - T

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30⅛	18⅛	RCA 1	14	902	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
47	38⅛	RCApf 3.50		z10	46	46	46	— 1
71⅛	52	RCAcvpf 4		6	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	— ⅛
9	4⅛	RTE .20	16	44	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
53⅛	46½	RalstonPu 1	15	112	51⅛	50⅞	51	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Ramada Inn	94	111	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	7	Rancolo .64	14	37	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5	Rapid Am		43	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
26	18⅛	Rap Irpf2.25		13	22	22	22	— ½
35½	27	Raybest 1.50b	6	19	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Rayminl .68	7	49	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
67⅛	44⅛	Raytheon 1.20	13	258	65⅛	64⅛	65	— ⅛
23	16⅛	ReadBat .60	4	61	18⅛	18½	18⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2½	Redman Ind		37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10	ReeceCp .74	11	32	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
34	22	Reeves 2	7	19	30⅛	30½	30½	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	ReichCh .74	8	32	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
14	7	ReliabSt .64	5	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
35	18	RlilanEl 1.10	12	56	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
98	51½	Relian pf 3		2	90	90	90	— 1
63	34	Relia pf 1.60		1	58	58	58	
19⅛	6	Relian Grp		47	17	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
31	12	RelGrp pfB		1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	8½	RelGRP PFC		75	20¼	20	20¼	+
26¼	25⅛	Relin pf 2.60		250	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Republic Cp	11	41	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
18½	10	RepFinS .80	8	19	17⅛	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
3⅛	1	RepMtr Inv		6	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
40⅛	27⅛	RepStl 1.60	11	98	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	30⅛	ReplTex 1.08	8	557	31⅛	31	31	
16⅛	7⅛	RasrvOil .16	12	588	16⅛	15⅛	16	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	RevcoDS .22	14	93	23⅛	23	23	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Rever Copp		54	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
90	69⅛	Revion 1.60	19	121	89⅞	88½	89½	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Rexham .40	8	261	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
39½	30½	Rexnrd 1.32	7	48	32⅛	32	32	— ⅛
58⅛	32⅛	Rexn pf 2.36		2	46⅛	46½	46½	— ½
68⅛	55	Reynln 3.08	8	227	63⅛	62⅛	62⅛	— ½
80	67	Reyln pf2.25		1	72½	72½	72½	
42⅛	22½	ReynMet 1.20	8	123	40	39	39½	— 1
91	56½	ReyM pf4.50		5	87	86½	85½	— 1½
15⅛	8⅛	ReynSe .40a	7	24	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Richardsn 1	9	6	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
27½	21½	RichMer .70	13	149	27⅛	27	27	
21⅛	16½	Richmnd .80	16	196	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
20⅛	14⅛	RieglTex 1.10	5	19	18¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	15	RioGran .70	6	7	19⅛	19½	19½	
13⅛	9½	RioGr pf .80		12	12⅛	12⅛	12½	
20⅛	14½	RiteAid .24	14	101	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Robshaw .90	8	84	19⅛	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
27¼	21	Robrtsn 1.50	5	5	23⅛	23½	23½	
12⅛	9½	Robins .28a	10	253	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	⅛
18⅛	15½	RochG 1.26b	8	x27	17⅛	17½	17½	
113½	107	RochG pf 11		z60	113⅛	113	113⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	12¼	RochTel .88a	9	137	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
13½	10⅛	Rockowr .64	6	28	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
33⅛	23⅛	Rockwlint 2	9	139	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
81	57	RkInt pf 4.75		1	73	73	73	— ½
29½	20⅛	RkInt pf 1.35		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
74⅛	49⅛	RohmH 1.28	20	25	52⅛	52¼	52¼	— ½
8¼	4	Rohr Ind		21	4⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	20	Rollins .36	14	204	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ½
6	4	Ronson Cp		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
23¼	16⅛	Roper 1.20	7	201	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
25	17	RorerA .94	12	356	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
31½	18⅛	Rosario .40b	9	27	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
38⅛	22⅛	Rowan .20	5	59	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ½
23⅛	16¼	RoyCCol .80	9	67	17⅛	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
50⅛	41⅛	RoylD 3.26e	5	x554	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅞
8⅛	4⅛	Roylnd .10e	6	62	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
29⅛	22½	Rubbrm .48	14	53	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	16⅛	Rocker .29	7	326	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	RussTog .76	6	74	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
15½	2	Ryder Sys	10	341	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2	SCA Svc	13	58	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	11½	SCMCp .80	6	158	19¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
14⅛	8⅛	SOSCon .40	7	26	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
59	33	SabineR .60	14	284	56	50¼	54	+ 4¼
5¼	2⅛	Safordin .05e	9	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
48⅛	39⅛	SafewySt 2	9	683	45¼	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
15	8	SagaCp .28	7	65	11½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
50	33½	StJoMin 1.30	12	84	41	40⅛	40⅛	
13½	11	StJoLP 1.12	9	14	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
48⅛	23⅛	StLSaF 2.50	10	23	40½	40⅛	40⅛	— ¼
12	10⅛	StPaulS .95a		51	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
50⅛	34½	StRegP 1.52	9	334	40⅛	40	40	
9⅛	5⅛	Salant .24b	5	13	6⅛	6	6⅛	
14⅛	13⅛	SanDGs 1.20	7	611	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
11	7⅛	SJuanR .99t	6	54	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Sandrs Asso	12	27	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
40⅛	30⅛	SFeInd 1.80	7	355	35	34⅛	34½	— ⅜
11⅛	8⅛	SFeInd pf.50		4	9½	9½	9½	
38⅛	27⅛	SanFeInt .30	10	424	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
14	9⅛	SargtWel .50	7	20	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
4½	3⅛	Sau RlEst		29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	SavA Stop	31	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	6½	SavOnDr .20	8	37	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	8	SavElP .50e	5	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
14⅛	12⅛	SavnEA 1.24		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
13⅛	11	SavEl pf1.28		29	13⅛	12⅛	13	
16⅛	6⅛	SavinB Mch.05e	11	16	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
8⅛	3⅛	Saxon Ind	7	89	5	4⅞	5	
10⅛	3	Schaefer Cp		25	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	47½	SchergPl 1	20	224	55	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅜
24	16⅛	SchlltzBr .68	11	71	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
107⅛	78	Schlumb .80	23	396	103	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅜
16⅛	10½	SCOAIn .70	5	10	12	12	12	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	ScotLad .36	19	33	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	18	ScotFet 1.20	8	42	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	ScottFor .84	7	104	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	ScottPap .76	5	423	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7	Scottys .10	14	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	11⅛	ScoviIMfg 1		62	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	29½	Scovil pf2.50		10	42½	42½	42½	— 1
7⅛	4⅛	ScudDuoVt	14	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9	7⅛	Scudd pf.83e		10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
44	14⅛	SeaCont .80	5	179	43⅛	41	42⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	20⅛	SeabCL 1.60	5	181	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	SeabWA .22t		151	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	23	Seagram .80	11	26	25⅛	25½	25½	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Seagrv .05e	6	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅛	14⅛	SealPw .80	8	20	16½	15⅛	16⅛	— ½
18	12⅛	SearleG .52	9	330	14	13⅛	13⅛	
79½	61½	Sears 1.60a	18	532	68⅛	67	67⅛	— 1⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Seatrain Lin	17	205	8⅛	7⅛	8	— ⅛
35⅛	22	Sedcoinc .18	7	48	35⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	13½	SelleLtz1.20	5	11	17⅛	17½	17⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4½	SvcCpInt .20	4	41	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17	11½	Servomt .76	7	113	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	5⅛	Shakspre .32	7	24	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
18½	11⅛	Shapell .1t	7	348	17	16⅛	16⅛	+ ½
76⅛	47⅛	ShellOil 2.80	8	177	75⅛	75	75⅛	+ ⅛
14½	11⅛	ShellrGl .40	4	141	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
23	18⅛	ShIlGl pf1.35		5	20⅛	20	20	— ½
19½	15⅛	ShIlGl pf1.40		3	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
51⅛	39⅛	ShellGl pf 3		5	46	45	45	— 1⅛
41⅛	33⅛	ShrwW 2.20	14	33	39⅛	39⅛	39½	— ⅛
71	58½	ShrW pf 4.40		z50	70⅛	69⅛	69⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	SierrPac 1	8	54	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
24¼	15⅛	Signal 1b	12	190	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
54	34	Signal pf2.20		5	50	50	50	— ⅜
42⅛	32	SignodeCp 1.20	14	5	41½	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5	SimPrec .14	9	x29	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24½	17⅛	Simm 1b	10	15	19	19	19	
23½	11⅛	SimpPat .30	12	324	13	12½	12⅛	— ⅛
25	8⅛	Singer Co		163	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
45⅛	24½	Singr pf 3.50		14	41	40⅛	40⅛	
28	19⅛	Skaggs .50	12	135	24⅛	24	24	
120½	66	Skelly 1.60a	13	16	119	118	118	— 1
12⅛	7⅛	Skil Corp	8	51	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Skyline .32	22	380	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	8⅛	SmithAO .80	71	31	16⅛	15	15	— ⅛
41⅛	28⅛	SmithInt .52	9	75	38⅛	38	38⅛	— ⅛
83⅛	58½	Smithkline 2	18	49	82⅛	81⅛	81⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	13	SmithTr .50	6	4	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
20	15⅛	Smucker .80	8	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
18½	11	SolaBas .80	8	31	19⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Sonesta Int	9	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	SonyCp .03e	23	1096	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	27⅛	SooLin 2.45e	6	7	33	33	33	+ ¼
19⅛	15⅛	SCarEG 1.52	9	133	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
30	26	SCEG pf2.50		1	29	29	29	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	SoJerin 1.56	7	18	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Soutdwn .60	6	57	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	21⅛	Sdwn pf 1.80		9	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	SoestBk .40b	10	49	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7	5	SoessPS .09t	9	10	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	SoCalE 1.68	8	310	29⅛	22⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	SouthCo 1.40	9	1390	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	31⅛	SolnGE 2.40	8	7	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
58⅛	48⅛	SoNRes 1.85	7	171	52⅛	51½	51⅛	— ⅜
39⅛	32⅛	SoNwEnTl 3	8	38	38⅛	38	38	
28⅛	20	SouPac 2.24	8	125	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
62⅛	50⅛	SouRy 2.32	10	54	58⅛	58	58	— ⅛
6⅛	5½	SouRy pf .50		66	6⅛	6	6	
40⅛	27½	SoUnCo 1.78	9	27	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	2	Southlnd .50b	12	133	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
74⅛	40⅛	SouRoyl 1.20	14	31	67⅛	65⅛	65⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	20⅛	SwstBnksh .96	9	91	21⅛	20⅛	21	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	SwstFor .20	14	28	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	SwtFl pf1.50		2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	SwPbSv .98	8	141	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	SprinFd	6	4	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Sparton .40	5	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
16⅛	10	SperryHut 1	8	14	15⅛	15	15	— ¼
37	31	SperryHpf 3		1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	38⅛	SperryR .92	12	218	49½	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
15	6⅛	Sprague El		26	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	SpringM .75	9	35	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	20⅛	SquarD 1.10	15	123	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	28⅛	Squibb .90	15	157	34½	33⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	19⅛	StaleyMfg 1	5	195	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
24⅛	21⅛	StPoor 1.92a		19	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+
40⅛	28⅛	StBrand 1.28	12	1203	30	29½	30	+ ⅛
49⅛	35⅛	StBPaint .40	21	22	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
39¼	29⅛	StdOilCl 2.20	8	610	38⅛	38¼	38⅛	— ⅜
57⅛	40⅛	StdOilInd 2.30	10	996	57⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— 1¼
79⅛	61½	StdOilOh 1.36	22	365	74	72⅛	72⅛	— ⅛
58	48	SOOh pf 3.75		z100	58	58	58	+ ½
9⅛	6⅛	StdPress .40		19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7	5⅛	StdPrud .66	12	10	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
18⅛	9⅛	Standex .75	7	29	16⅛	18½	18½	
37⅛	21	StanWk 1.12	9	43	31	30⅛	30⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	Stanray .60	11	728	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	
22¼	16⅛	Starrett 1.12	7	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	StaMut Inv		48	2	2	2	
12	10⅛	StaMSe 1.05		44	12	11⅛	12	+ ¼
48½	41½	StaufChm 1.44	9	479	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchl .48	6	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
27	15⅛	SterDrug .70	12	472	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .11t	6	62	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
16	11	Sterndnt .40	6	12	11⅛	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
26⅛	17⅛	StevenJ 1.20	5	83	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	23⅛	StewWa 1.96	8	24	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	18⅛	StokVC 1.20	8	64	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
14	10⅛	StokVC pf 1		z160	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
63⅛	48⅛	StoneW 2.50	7	12	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	Stone Ron.56	5	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
21	14⅛	StopShop 1	5	107	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
13½	9	StorTec .67t	7	35	11½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
31½	15⅛	StorerBdg 1	10	9	30⅛	30	30	— ½
15⅛	10⅛	StrldRite .80	6	12	12⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛
45½	37⅛	StuWor 1.32	5	121	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— 1¼
50⅛	30½	StW pfA 1.40		7	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
102	64	StuWr pfB 5		1	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅛
6½	3⅛	SuaveShoe .03e	5	23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	SubPrG 1.08	7	21	18⅛	18½	18½	— ⅛
25⅛	11⅛	SunChm .40	7	3	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	26⅛	SunCo 1.48	6	589	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ 1
42⅛	31⅛	SunCo pf2.25		315	42	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	Sunbeam 1.08	11	50	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	17	Sundstrnd 1	9	118	32⅛	32	32⅛	
51⅛	35⅛	Sunds pf3.50		2	50	50	50	
13⅛	9⅛	SunshMg .18t	18	26	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	17⅛	SuperVal .66	10	27	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
212½	143	SuprOil 1.80	18	35	211	207	208	— 4½
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	6	80	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	16	Superscop	7	113	23⅛	22	22½	— 1¼
6½	4	Sutro Mtg		74	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
19½	10⅛	Swank 1	8	54	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Sybron .84	9	25	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
42½	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		6	37⅛	37½	37½	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Systron Don		23	4½	4⅛	4½	
16⅛	12⅛	Ticor 1	13	32	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	TRE Corp		60	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
38	26⅛	TRWin 1.40	10	107	35½	35	35	— ⅛
85⅛	63⅛	TRW pf 4.40		58	81⅛	81	81⅛	+ ⅛
37½	23¼	TaftBrd .80	9	51	30⅛	29½	29½	— ⅛
8	1⅛	Talcott Nat		12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11	6⅛	Talley .60	5	36	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12½	8⅛	TalleypfB 1		28	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
20	15½	TampEl 1.12	8	203	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
47⅛	26½	Tandy Corp	9	214	33⅛	32½	32⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	13½	Tadycrft	7	42	16	15½	15½	— ⅛
12¼	5⅛	Tappan .20	23	18	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	18	Technicr .15	18	132	45⅛	43½	44	— ⅜
7	4⅛	Technicolr		35	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	9⅛	Technicon	12	280	13¼	12½	12⅛	— ¼
68½	44⅛	Tektronx .30	18	x74	66⅛	65⅛	65⅛	— 1⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Telecor .30	6	17	8	7⅛	8	
80½	22⅛	Teledn 1.45t	9	610	77⅛	76	76⅛	— ⅜
11⅛	5⅛	Teleprmpt		176	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Telex Cp	10	80	3	2⅞	2⅞	
35	25	Tennco 1.88	8	563	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ¼
130	97½	Tennc pf5.50		1	127½	127½	127½	+ 1
18½	13⅛	TesoroPet 1	6	181	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	25⅛	Tesor pf 2.16		73	27	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	23⅛	Texaco 2	9	1507	28⅛	27⅛	28	— ½
43⅛	34½	TexComm 1	12	9	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	28½	TexEastn 1.85	8	123	37½	37	37	— ⅛
27	24⅛	TxET pf 2.40		8	26⅛	26¼	26½	— ⅛
31	27⅛	TxET pf 2.87		15	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
45½	29	TexGasTr 2	8	61	42⅛	42	42½	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	TexasInd 1b	13	44	14	13⅛	14	
129⅛	93½	TexInst 1	33	273	119⅛	116½	116⅛	— 2½
8⅛	5⅛	Texas Intl	17	877	8⅛	7⅛	8	— ⅛
24⅛	13¼	TexOGs .22e	9	248	23⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	17	TxPcLd .35e	24	38	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
22½	17	TexUtil 1.32	10	543	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	28	Texsgif 1.20	11	101	35⅛	35	35	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Textl Ind		26	3⅛	3½	3½	+ ⅛
31⅛	20⅛	Textron 1.20	10	77	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	26⅛	Textr pf 2.08		1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	19½	Textr pf 1.40		31	26⅛	26½	26½	
17⅛	12⅛	Thiokol .84	7	67	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
43	33	ThomBet .88	20	162	41	40½	40½	+ ⅛
13½	7⅛	Thomln .40b	10	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
14	7⅛	ThomJW .50	9	15	13⅛	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	ThriftDg .40	10	30	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
19½	13⅛	TigerInt .40	9	240	15⅛	15⅛	15½	
69⅛	57⅛	TimeInc 2.30	13	69	70⅛	69½	69⅛	+ ¼
34½	32½	TimeInc wi		1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	18¼	TimeMir .60	12	219	22⅛	21⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
59⅛	36⅛	Timkn 2.20a	10	79	56⅛	55⅛	56	— ¼
15⅛	9½	Tish Rlty		38	15⅛	15⅛	15½	
6½	4⅛	TobinP .15e		4	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14	7½	Todd Shipyd		3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
25⅛	22⅛	TolEdis 2.12	8	93	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
19⅛	10½	TonkaCp .48	4	34	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8¼	6⅛	TootRol .40b	9	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅛	4⅛	Tracor .20	9	96	13½	13	13	+ ¼
31½	19½	TraneCo 1.08	9	114	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— 1⅛
35⅛	29	TranUn 1.76	12	29	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	TransW Air		208	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
19¼	11½	TWApf 2		34	17⅛	17½	17½	— ½
13⅛	8¼	Transam .46	10	327	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
23½	20⅛	Traninc 1.92		23	22½	22¼	22¼	
16¼	8½	Transco .90	7	152	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
13½	8	Transcn .45	9	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
27	26⅛	TrGPL pf 2.50		41	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
12	6⅛	TranOhF .20	5	3	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
26¼	16⅛	Tranwy 1.40	7	14	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
38½	25	Travlrs 1.08	12	240	37⅛	36½	36½	— ⅜
44	32¼	Travelr pf 2		2	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	18½	TriCon 1.53e		104	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	29¼	TriCn pf2.50		11	30½	30¼	30½	
2½	1⅛	TriSou Mtge		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15½	10⅛	Trianind .90	24	31	11⅛	11	11⅛	
12½	6½	Triang Pac		7	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
23	15⅛	TrinityInd .56	6	209	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
30½	24⅛	Tropican .30	16	25	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11½	TucsonG 1.06	10	933	15⅛	14⅛	15	+ ¼
15	8⅛	TwenCen .50	11	300	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	11½	TypoLab .20	10	130	15⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ½
21⅛	16	TylerCorp .50	6	36	19½	19¼	19⅛	— ¼

U - V

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅛	21½	UALInc .60		343	26½	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
16⅛	13½	UGICp 1.40	7	18	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
30	27	UGI pf 2.75		z20	29	29	29	— 1
15⅛	10⅛	UMCInd 1	8	35	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
5⅛	⅞	UMET Tr		5	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10	UOP .10e		51	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
35⅛	19⅛	UVInd 1.50	4	21	31	30½	30½	— ⅛
25¼	19⅛	UARCO 1.30	7	3	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	— ¼
11⅛	7⅛	Unarco .60	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
37	25⅛	UnilLt 1.08e	6	2	25	25	25	— 1⅛
49	42½	UniINV 2.86e	7	5	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	8½	UnBancp .84	10	54	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
67⅛	59⅛	UCamp 1.60	13	110	64⅛	64	64⅛	+ ⅛
76⅛	60⅛	UnCarb 2.50	10	1441	65⅛	62½	63¼	— 1⅞
9⅛	6⅛	Un Commrc		6	7	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	Union Corp	19	48	7⅛	6⅛	7	— ¼
16	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	153	15⅛	15½	15⅛	— ¼
39½	33	UnEl pf 3.58		z20	38½	38½	38½	+ 1
51½	44	UnEl pf 4.50		z250	50	48	50	+ ½
29½	26¼	UnEl pf 2.72		3	29⅛	29¼	29⅛	+ ⅛
88	76	UnElZlpf 8		1	87¼	87¼	87¼	+
6	3⅛	Un Fidelity	5	71	3½	3½	3½	—
55¼	40⅛	UnOCal 2.10	7	657	54⅛	53⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
71	52½	UOCa pf2.50		16	70⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+ ⅛
93	76	UPacCp 2.80	10	154	89⅛	88⅛	88⅛	— ⅛
15¼	13⅛	UnPac pf .47		3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Uniona Inc		37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10½	7⅛	Uniroyal .50	18	114	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
82⅛	77	Uniryal pf 8		z1650	78½	78	78	— ⅛
11¼	5⅛	Unit Brands	7	61	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
12	6⅛	UnBrnd pfA					10⅛	
9⅛	7⅛	UnICp .87e		62	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	14	UnEnRes 1.32	5	101	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
11¼	5⅛	UFInCal .24	7	176	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Un Guarnty	28	16	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
26	22⅛	Unillum 2.32	7	51	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	9⅛	UnitInd .60	8	22	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	UnitInn .10	6	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅛	9⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	42	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	11½	UnitMM .80		379	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
41⅛	15⅛	Unit Nuclr	15	95	35	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	UnitPk Min	338	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	UnitRefg .56	5	71	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		9	17½	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
47⅛	32½	USFIdG 2.48	13	53	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	USGyps 1.60	11	89	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	22½	USGy pf 1.80		9	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	USHom .16	12	369	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	USInd .20	11	189	6⅛	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
12¼	6⅛	USLeasg .32	5	55	9⅛	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	US RltyInv		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
38½	19⅛	USShoe 1.05	7	664	25	23⅛	23⅛	— 1¼
57⅛	47½	US Steel 2.20	9	912	52	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	19⅛	USTobac 1	12	57	23⅛	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
37½	30⅛	UnTerb 1.20	8	739	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
168½	113½	UnTech pf 8		34	157⅞	158	158	— 1⅜
109	104	UnTech pf7.32		11	108⅛	108	108	— ⅛
17⅛	14	UniTel 1.20	10	345	17⅛	17½	17½	— ¼
2⅛	1⅛	UniTel wt		9	1½	1½	1½	
26	21⅛	UnTel pf1.50		2	26	26	26	+ ⅛
22½	18⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		105	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4½	Unitrod .10e	9	28	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	18½	UnLeaf 1.32	6	12	23⅛	23½	23⅛	— ⅛
48½	37⅛	Upjohn 1.08	17	998	45½	43⅛	43⅛	— 1⅛
15⅛	11⅛	USLIFE .36	6	123	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	UsliteF .96a		16	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
63	46⅛	UtahInt 1.20a	2	67	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	27⅛	Utah PL2.80	8	187	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	29⅛	UtPL pf 2.80		22	32	32	32	— ⅛
28⅛	19	VFCp 1.10	7	89	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	11⅛	VSICorp .48	7	12	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6½	Valleyin .40	4	34	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12	Varian .20	12	98	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Varo Inc	5	337	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Vendo Co		19	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	12½	VestSe 1.31e		35	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
3	16½	Vetco .10e	6	156	17⅛	16⅛	17	— ⅛
11⅞	7½	Viacom Int	11	52	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
8	3⅛	Victor Comp		19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
15½	12⅛	VaEPw 1.24	9	368	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
53	45½	VaEP pf4.80		z100	52	52	52	— ½
56½	49	VaEP pf 5		z50	56	55	55	— 1
84⅛	72⅛	VaEP pf7.72		z50	84	84	84	+ 1
98	83	VaEP pf8.84		z10	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅛
105½	98	VaEP pf9.75		z90	105⅛	105	105	
31	27⅛	VaEP pf2.90		23	31	30½	30⅛	— ⅛
79	67½	VaEP pf7.20		z50	76½	76½	76½	— ½
81⅛	72⅛	VaEP pf7.45		z10	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Vornado Inc	5	68	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	18⅛	Vulcan Mtr 1	11	47	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛

W - X - Y - Z

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23	18⅛	Wachova .50	10	17	19	18½	18⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	39½	Wach pf 2.20		2	51	51	51	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Wach Rlty		25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅛	11½	WalMart .08	17	41	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Walgreen 1	9	15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
33⅛	28⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	9	104	31	31	31	+ ⅛
24⅛	18⅛	WallBus .60	9	6	22½	22½	22½	
20	11⅛	WallMu 1	7	17	18⅛	18½	18½	— ⅛
44⅛	28⅛	WaltJim 1.20	9	113	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	10⅛	WaltJ pf 1		z80	12	12	12	+ ⅛
48	31½	WaltJ pf1.60		3	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
10⅛	6½	WardFd .47t	15	217	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12½	6½	Warnaco .60t		150	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
30½	16⅛	WarnS 1.20	15	20	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	
25⅛	17½	WrnCom .60	7	113	21⅛	21⅛	21½	
88	63⅛	WrnC pf 4.25		7	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+ 1⅛
51	35	WrnC pf 1.25		1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
10	6½	WrnerCo .50	8	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
38½	29⅛	WarnerL 1	16	520	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	18	WashGs 1.88	10	28	20½	20	20	— ⅛
17	10⅛	WashNat .80	6	17	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
21	12⅛	WashStl 1	6	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
24	19½	WasWat 1.68	8	24	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	WasteM .10e	11	203	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	14	WatkinJ .32	9	68	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	WayGos .48	8	76	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
19⅛	14½	WayG pf1.60		9	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
7	4	Wean Unit	9	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18⅛	13⅛	Wea pf 2.20k		4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
9½	5½	Weathrd .40	7	19	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	WebbDel E	11	194	7	6⅛	6⅛	
26	19⅛	WeisMkt .72	9	9	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
26⅛	15⅛	WellsFrgo 1	7	108	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	WellFM .13e	21	26	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10	WescoF .70	8	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
42⅛	33½	WstPtPep 2.40	7	18	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	14	90	10½	10	10	— ½
26⅛	17⅛	WnBnc 1.40	8	135	25⅛	25⅛	25½	— ⅛
15½	11⅛	WnNorA .40b	4	96	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	6	WnPac Ind	5	47	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	WnPubl .80b	6	96	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	WUnion 1.40	10	244	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	+ ⅛
65	54	WnUn pf 6		1	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	25	WnUn pf2.56		11	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
19⅛	13	WestgEl .97	7	4864	19½	19	19	— ⅛
48½	43½	Westa pf3.80		z20	48	48	48	
47½	32½	Wstvco 1.65	9	23	41⅛	41	41¼	— ⅛
27½	26½	Wstvco wi		1	28	28	28	+ ⅛
25¼	16⅛	Weybrg 1.36	5	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
49⅛	37	Weyerhr .80	27	555	45⅛	45½	45¼	— ⅛
66⅛	55⅛	Weyr pf 2.80		71	63	62½	63	
24⅛	18	WheelFr .60	12	133	24⅛	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	WehelPit Stl		32	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	44⅛	WhelPit pf 5		z30	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	23⅛	Whirlpol .80	13	409	24⅛	24⅛	24½	
25⅛	18½	WhiteCons 1	6	287	24⅛	24½	24½	— ⅛
37	34⅛	WhitC pfC 3		3	37	36⅛	37	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	White Mot		82	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
31⅛	14⅛	Whiting 1.30	6	29	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3	Whittaker	11	609	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	Wickes .18r		220	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4	WiebdlSt .32	6	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
29	20	WillmsCos 1	8	1493	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
7½	5⅛	WilshrO .12e	7	27	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	36⅛	WinnDx 1.56	12	36	37½	37	37½	+ ⅛
9½	5⅛	Winnebago	85	88	6⅛	6	6	
17	13⅛	WinterJ .68	6	59	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
30¼	24⅛	WiscElPw 2	10	70	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
93½	84⅛	WisE pf 7.75		z10	94	94	94	+ 2
19⅛	17	WisGas 1.70	10	24	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	25⅛	WisG pf 2.55		15	28⅛	28	28	
21⅛	16⅛	WiscPL 1.60	9	51	20⅛	20½	20⅛	
20⅛	15⅛	WiscPS 1.46	9	55	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
29½	20½	Witco 1.40	9	32	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	10	WittrD .60	5	122	15⅛	15	15¼	— ½
6⅛	3⅛	WolvrW .12e	6	x10	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
13½	10⅛	Womeico .44	8	45	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5½	WoodCo .10e	3	28	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19⅛	15⅛	WoodPet .20	11	175	19⅛	18⅛	19	
27⅛	20¼	Wolwth 1.20	6	212	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	31⅛	Wolw pf 2.20		28	35½	34⅛	34⅛	— 1⅛
6⅛	4	World Airw	25	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
86½	64⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	10	25	82½	80½	80½	— 2
17½	5⅛	Wurlitzr .20	8	52	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Wylain .60	11	48	9⅛	9½	9½	— ⅛
6⅛	1½	Wyly Corp		24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
68⅛	43⅛	XeroxCp 1.20	15	1376	67⅛	65⅛	65⅛	— 1⅛
14½	7½	Xtra Inc	21	477	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Yates Ind	24	32	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	YngSDr .15t		2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
25⅛	15	ZaleCorp .88	7	539	16⅛	16½	16⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	13	ZalepfA .80		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
16	11⅛	Zapata .30b	3	55	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
9½	5⅛	Zayre Corp	6	90	7	6½	6⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	23⅛	ZenithRad 1	14	996	31	28½	28⅛	— 2
14⅛	9⅛	Zurnind .40	10	72	14¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛

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Development of an assumed investment of DM 10,000 in UNIFONDS shares in various currencies since the formation of the fund including the reinvestment of all distributions

Currency	Equivalent of DM 100 (on 12th April 1956)	Invested at formation of UNIFONDS (on 12th April 1956)	Equivalent of DM 100 (on 30th June 1976)	Value of shares at the redemption price (on 30th June 1976)	Performance in %
Deutsche Mark	—	10,000.—	—	55,309.45	+ 453.1
US Dollar	23.81	2,380.95	38.85	21,487.72	+ 802.5
Pound Sterling	8.50	850.34	21.79	12,051.93	+ 1,317.3
Swiss Francs	104.11	10,411.47	96.05	53,124.73	+ 410.3
Belgian Francs	1,190.48	119,048	1,541.78	852,750	+ 616.3
French Francs	83.33	8,333.33	184.16	101,857.88	+ 1,122.3
Dutch Florins	90.48	9,047.62	106.23	58,755.23	+ 549.4
Italian Lire	14,865	1,486,547	32,605	18,033,730	+ 1,113.1
Austrian Schillings	619.05	61,904.94	714.80	395,351.95	+ 538.6
Japanese Yen	8,571	857,118	11,567	6,397,644	+ 646.4

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	1.32½*	Closed
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.52	—
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd	38	—
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	312.00	—
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	210.19	—
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	71-72	—
Lead, spot, lb	24½-25	—
Copper elec., lb	74⅝	—
Tin (Straits) lb	3.9484	—
Zinc E St L basis, lb	39-40	—
Silver N.Y. oz	4.350	—
Gold N Y oz	126.60	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	821.40	—

* Nominal

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Sept. 28, 1976

(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Am Tel&Tel	227,300	60½	— ⅜
MidSouUt	221,000	16¼	
Polaroid	210,400	43¾	—1¼
IntTelTel	204,200	32	— ⅜
Gen Motors	194,900	72⅝	—1⅛
Citicorp	194,200	31⅝	— ⅝
Evans Pd	191,000	10⅞	+ ⅜
East Kodak	188,100	88¼	—3¾
Chrysler	166,900	19⅝	—1¼
Texaco Inc	150,700	28	— ½
Wlms Cos	149,300	24⅝	— ⅜
Brit Pet	145,800	10½	— ⅛
Un Carbide	144,100	63¼	—1⅞
Gillette Co	144,000	28½	— ½

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nation Close
Volume (in millions)	20.44	17.43
Advances	394	827
Declines	1106	568
Unchanged	410	478
Total issues	1910	1873
New 1976 highs	83	85
New 1976 lows	16	9

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	1012.80	1014.38	992.10	994.93	—18.20
20 Trn	221.42	222.28	218.85	219.26	— 2.20
15 Util	98.57	98.89	97.87	98.19	— 0.07
65 Stk	316.82	317.58	311.70	312.53	— 4.21

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	120.68	118.46	118.81	—1.58
Transport	14.47	14.28	14.31	—0.12
Finance	11.99	11.77	11.80	—0.16
60 Utilities	51.30	50.81	50.99	—0.21
500 Stocks	107.54	105.61	105.92	—1.34

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	57.23	56.59	56.59	—0.67
Industrials	63.42	62.77	62.77	—0.79
Transportation	40.68	40.30	40.30	—0.46
Utilities	39.24	38.92	38.92	—0.29
Financ	54.64	54.10	54.10	—0.66

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Sept. 27	124,584	326,769	1,127
Sept. 24	107,429	284,155	612
Sept. 23	130,392	365,735	1,828
Sept. 22	167,996	480,494	1,132
Sept. 21	153,776	425,537	1,401

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch
Kewanee In	49,400	29¼	—1½
Kaiser Ind	49,100	14⅜	— ⅜
Champ Ho	46,200	3½	— ¼
GtBas Pet	40,600	4⅝	
Syntex Corp	35,200	25⅝	— ⅜
HoustOil M	32,000	66½	—1⅜
KnickerToy	31,100	21	— ½
MitchlED	30,500	32⅝	+ ⅛
ImperOil A	28,800	21⅝	— ¼
DynaCp Am	27,900	7	+ ¼
Approx final total	1,980,000		
Stock sales year ago	1,371,355		

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
103.78	102.69	102.73	—.96

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES

Sept. 28, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)					
Oct.	8.26	9.28	8.26	9.20	8.27
Jan	8.98	8.98	8.98	n9.55	8.88
Mar	9.60	9.75	9.04	9.75	9.10
May	9.39	9.95	9.28	9.89	9.36
Jul	9.65	10.10	9.55	10.10	9.65
Sep	9.75	10.20	9.66	10.58	9.75
Oct	9.78	10.27	9.68	10.23	9.75
Sales: 7,101.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs) No Trades.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Dec	119.50	120.40	116.40	116.40	118.50
Mar	114.25	114.90	110.90	110.90	113.00
May	110.25	110.80	106.80	106.80	108.95
Jul	106.24	106.40	102.40	102.40	104.90
Sep	102.00	102.20	98.20	98.20	100.85
Dec	95.90	96.39	92.38	92.39	95.35
Sales 1,064.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Oct	63.30	63.30	62.50	62.30s	64.80
Nov					65.30
Dec	64.50	64.80	63.20	63.30s	65.80
Jan	65.00	65.20	63.80	63.80s	66.30
Mar	66.20	66.40	64.80	64.90s	67.40
May	67.30	67.40	66.00	65.80s	68.40
Jly	68.30	68.40	67.00	66.90s	69.40
Sep	69.40	69.40	67.80	67.90s	70.40
Sales estimated 6,500.					
MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Nov	4.81	4.86	4.81	4.83	4.82
Mar	5.66	5.67	5.63	5.65	5.68
Apr	6.15	6.16	6.07	6.12	6.15
May	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.98
Sales: 413.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Oct	435.00	436.00	435.00	433.40s	440.30
Dec	437.50	439.50	435.00	436.60s	443.50
Jan	438.50	444.20	437.50	438.20s	445.10
Mar	442.90	445.30	441.00	442.50s	449.40
May	446.50	448.30	446.00	446.90s	453.80
Jly	444.50	453.20	450.00	451.30s	458.20
Sep	456.00	457.50	456.00	456.10s	462.90
Dec	463.00	466.00	462.00	463.80s	470.60
Jan	466.00	469.00	466.00	466.40s	473.20
Sales estimated: 8,800.					
COTTON, NO. 2 (50,000 lbs).					
Oct	77.60	77.75	77.00	b77.05	77.00
Dec	78.00	78.70	77.51	78.00	77.96
Mar	79.20	79.60	78.35	78.75	78.95
May	79.70	80.00	78.80	79.10	79.50
Jul	78.70	78.95	77.75	78.00	78.20
Oct	71.60	71.85	71.25	b71.08	71.50
Dec	68.00	68.10	67.75	67.75	67.82
Sales: 3,250.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Nov	51.35	51.35	50.85	b50.85	b51.00
Jan	52.35	52.40	51.80	b51.85	52.45
Mar	53.60	53.60	53.30	b53.25	b53.75
May	55.38	55.30	54.95	b54.80	b55.30
Jul	56.10	56.10	56.10	b56.00	b56.45
Sales: 250.					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Oct	116.00	116.20	115.20	115.80	117.50
Dec	116.50	116.90	115.40	116.20	117.70
Feb	116.70	117.00	115.50	116.50	117.90
Apr	117.00	117.50	116.30	117.10	118.40
Jun	117.50	117.80	117.00	117.80	119.10
Oct	119.30	119.30	118.30	119.20	120.50
Dec	119.90	120.20	119.20	120.00	121.30
Sales: 1,399.					

CHICAGO FUTURES

Sept. 28, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Dec	3.02½	3.04½	3.00	3.01¼	3.02¼
Mar	3.14	3.16	3.11¾	3.13	3.13¾
May	3.19	3.22	3.17¾	3.18¼	3.20
Jul	3.22½	3.26½	3.22	3.24	3.24
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Dec	2.70	2.72	2.68¾	2.71¾	2.70
Mar	2.78¾	2.81	2.77¾	2.80	2.79
May	2.82¾	2.85¾	2.82¼	2.84¾	2.83¼
Jul	2.85½	2.88¼	2.85	2.88¼	2.85¼
Sep	2.77½	2.80	2.77	2.80	2.78½
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Nov	6.37	6.44	6.30½	6.40	6.36
Jan	6.45	6.51	6.37½	6.47	6.43
Mar	6.49½	6.57	6.43¼	6.55	6.48½
May	6.50	6.58½	6.43½	6.56	6.49
Jul	6.49	6.57	6.44	6.55½	6.49½
Aug	6.51	6.55	6.49	6.53½	6.46
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Oct	21.25	21.55	20.95	21.50	21.35
Dec	21.40	21.85	21.20	21.75	21.50
Jan	21.45	21.95	21.35	21.80	21.75
Mar	27.60	22.10	21.50	21.93	21.75
May	21.60	22.10	21.45	21.90	21.80
Jul	21.65	22.05	21.65	21.90	21.75
Aug	21.90	21.90	21.90	21.90	21.75
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Oct	174.00	175.50	172.50	174.20	173.50
Dec	178.50	180.50	177.00	179.50	179.00
Jan	180.50	182.00	179.50	180.50	180.50
Mar	182.00	185.50	181.50	182.50	182.00
May	183.50	185.00	182.50	183.00	184.50
Jul	184.00	184.50	183.00	183.50	184.00
Aug	184.00	184.00	183.20	183.20	184.50
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Oct	434.00	437.00	433.00	434.00	440.70
Nov	434.00	438.50	434.00	435.00	443.00
Dec	435.00	439.80	435.00	436.50	443.50
Feb	439.50	443.00	438.50	441.00	446.00
Apr	443.00	447.00	443.00	445.00	450.00
Jun	446.50	451.50	446.50	449.50	455.00
Aug	452.50	456.00	452.00	454.00	459.50
Oct	457.50	461.00	457.50	458.50	464.50
Dec	466.00	466.00	463.50	463.50	469.50
Feb	469.00	471.00	468.50	468.50	474.50
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Oct	37.15	37.42	36.90	37.35	37.07
Dec	38.45	38.97	38.12	38.82	38.40
Keb	39.20	39.95	38.95	39.82	39.15
Apr	40.20	40.87	39.92	40.75	40.05
Jun	41.80	42.42	41.57	42.10	41.60
Aug	41.70	42.70	41.70	42.52	41.70
Oct	42.60	42.60	42.25	42.50	42.17

Sales: Oct 2142; Dec 4180; Feb 1792; April 786; June 241; Aug 98; Oct 3.
Open interest: Oct 7225; Dec 10306; Feb 7446; April 3070; June 1436; Aug 402; Oct 65.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Oct	34.20	35.22	34.05	34.75	34.45
Dec	32.95	33.87	32.82	33.50	33.30
Feb	32.05	33.20	32.00	32.75	32.15
Apr	31.40	32.20	31.37	31.65	31.55
Jun	34.05	34.60	33.83	34.50	b34.30
Jul	34.40	34.80	34.30	34.60	b34.57
Aug	33.30	33.60	33.20	33.50	a33.55
Oct	32.30	32.80	32.20	a32.50	a32.35
Dec	33.50	33.60	33.30	33.30	33.05

Sales: Oct 740; Dec 1777; Feb 563; April 241; June 63; July 32; Aug 11; Oct 4; Dec 2.
Open interest: Oct 1724; Dec 3445; Feb 1459; April 1039; June 466; July 371; Aug 192; Oct 99; Dec 31.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Oct	60.50	61.30	60.40	61.00	60.85
Nov	61.40	62.15	61.25	a62.00	b61.65
Dec	60.80	60.95	60.40	60.65	61.20
Jan	57.50	57.50	56.75	56.75	57.35
Feb	54.50	55.60	54.50	55.30	55.60

Sales: Oct 63; Nov 91; Dec 312; Jan 4; Feb 7.
Open interest: Sep 46; Oct 661; Nov 1058; Dec 1473; Jan 58; Feb 48.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Feb	50.90	51.90	50.35	50.50	51.40
Mar	50.40	51.40	49.95	50.60	51.00
May	51.75	52.15	50.75	50.85	51.70
Jul	51.60	52.50	50.80	a50.80	a51.85
Aug	49.60	50.50	48.90	a49.10	b49.85

Sales: Feb 3352; March 589; May 161; July 46; Aug 74.
Open interest: Feb 4094; March 1902; May 840; July 402; Aug 238.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

London Commodities

Sept. 28, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Oct	126.50	121	125 -125.50	119.75-120.50
Dec	133.50	127	133.15-133.20	126.75-126.35
Mar	143.50	136	142.60-142.70	135.75-135.95
May	147.50	143.50	146.80-147.20	141 -141.25
Aug	152.75	146	152 -152.25	145.50-145.70
Oct	158	154.05	157.50-157.75	150.50-150.75
Dec	162	158.05	162 -162.25	154 -156
Lots: 4,523.				
COCOA				
Sep	1632	1573	1574 -1575	1575 -1581
Dec	1690	1624	1627 -1628	1618½-1619½
Mar	1650	1582	1582 -1583	1574 -1575
May	1607	1542	1542 -1544	1536 -1537
Jul	1570	1507	1507 -1508	1497 -1498
Sep	1530	1475	1472 -1475	1468 -1468½
Dec	1458	1422	1407 -1410	1385 -1390
Lots: 8,087.				
COFFEE				
Sep	1815	1790	1750 -1790	1780 -1790
Nov	1800	1760	1770 -1774	1775 -1780
Jan	1760	1720	1733 -1734	1736 -1738
Mar	1744	1695	1702 -1705	1718 -1720
May	1724	1683	1690 -1695	1703 -1707
Jul	1708	1680	1670 -1688	1692 -1697
Sep	1690	1680	1650 -1687	1670 -1695
Lots: 2,782.				

London Metal Markets

Sept. 28, 1976

	Today Bid Asked	Previous Bid Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	854 - 854.50	848 - 849
3 months	887.50- 888	882 - 885
Cathodes: spot	841 - 842	834 - 836
3 months	874 - 875	868 - 869
Tin: spot	4,825 -4,830	4,730 -4,735
3 months	4,955 -4,960	4,862 -4,863
Lead: spot	290 - 291	282.50- 283.50
3 months	301.50- 302	294.50- 295
Zinc: spot	419.50- 420	414 - 415
3 months	437 - 437.50	432 - 423.25
Silver: spot	264.30- 264.50	260.40- 260.60
3 months	273.50- 273.60	268.70- 268.80

Paris Commodities

Sept. 28, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Nov	—	—	1,230-1,260	+10
Dec	1,250	1,230	1,240-1,250	+20
Jan	1,240		1,250-1,270	+35
Mar	1,301	1,255	1,299-1,300	+62
May	1,279	1,275	1,312-1,325	—54
Jul	—	—	1,300-1,330	+40
Aug	—	—	1,310-1,335	+35
Oct	—	—	1,280-1,300	+15
Nov	—	—	—	—
Lots: 134.				
COCOA				
Sept	1,500	1,495	1,400-1,470	+20
Dec	1,339	1,275	1,275-1,285	—40
Mar	1,300	1,248	1,250-1,255	—12.50
May	1,270		1,230-—	—15
Jul			1,205-—	—15
Sep			1,190-—	—15
Lots: 280.				

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	86.90	87.10	105.60	86.90
Brussels	107.16	108.15	133.02	106.58
Frankfurt	143.30	142.39	150.66	140.75
London 30	336.10	344.60	420.80	334.50
London 500	149.71	153.03	188.00	147.61
Milan	76.15	77.30	91.17	72.35
Paris	86.10	88.30	113.10	86.10
Sydney	464.03	467.69	522.63	444.73
Tokyo (n)	354.54	352.11	359.61	326.86
Tokyo (o)	4781.79	4722.06	4865.55	4403.06
Zurich	292.90	292.60	304.00	282.50

(n) New. (o) Old.

Currency Rates

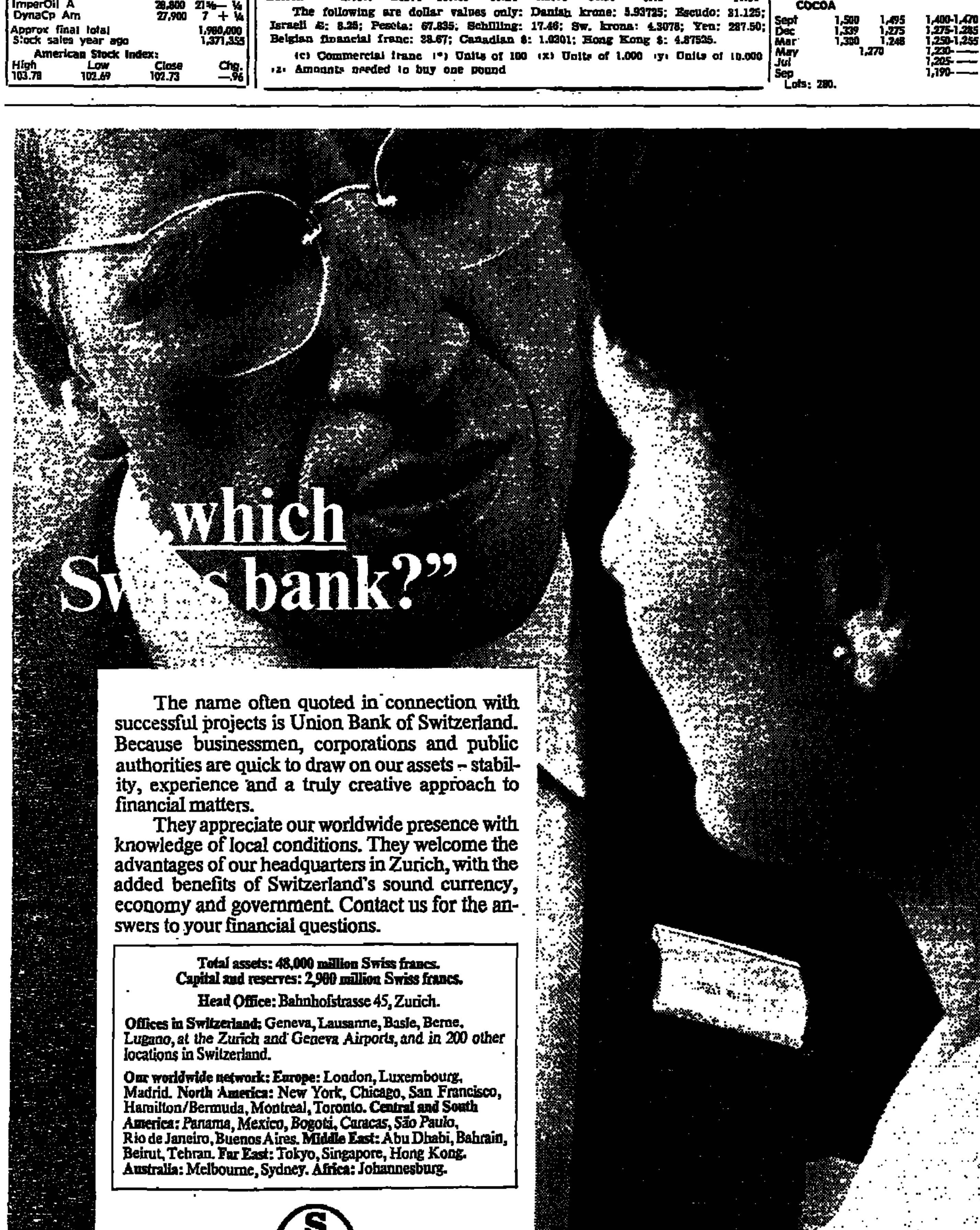
September 28, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. it.	Gldr	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.5750	4.2250	104.36*	52.435*	30.16y	—	6.77*	104.32*	43.365*
Brussels (c)	38.035	62.62	15.43	7.7525	4.4625*	14.785	—	15.43	6.40975
Frankfurt	2.4610	4.0287	—	49.73*	2.880x	95.72*	6.473*	99.82*	41.54*
London (z)	1.6370	—	4.0375	8.0350	1,396	4.2030	62.155	4.0360	9.7225
Milan	852.75	1404.60	345.84	173.71	—	331.30	22.419	345.77	143.65
Paris	4.9110	8.0785	199.090*	—	5.76135x	190.675*	12.9137*	199.225*	82.800*
Zurich	2.4679	4.0374	100.09*	50.24*	0.2893*	95.90*	6.49*	—	41.50*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.93725; Escudo: 31.125; Israeli £: 8.28; Peseta: 67.835; Schilling: 17.46; Sw. krona: 4.3078; Yen: 287.50; Belgian financial franc: 38.67; Canadian $: 1.0301; Hong Kong $: 4.87525.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound



Amex Nationwide Trading, Sept. 28—Closing Prices

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14⅝	7	AARCp .30	9	26	13⅜	12¾	12¾	— ¾
8¼	4⅝	AAVCos .32	4	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1⅜	9-16	ADM Indust		30	9-16	9-16	9-16	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅝	ASPRO .56	5	5	11⅛	11	11	
1⅝	⅝	ATI Inc		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	
16¼	10⅝	AVCCp .40	3	18	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
13½	6⅞	AVXCp .25e	10	37	11¼	11	11	— ¼
2		Acme Haml		25	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2⅛	1⅝	Acme Prec	5	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Action .15e	5	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
4	1⅛	ActionCp	14	29	3	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅝	2	Adam Russl	9	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
12⅝	9⅞	AdobeOil .16	20	94	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
2	1	Aegis Corp	7	66	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅜	AeroFlo .15e	3	12	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	Aeronca Inc		9	2	1⅞	1⅞	
3¼	1½	AffilCap .08t	8	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	AfterSix .20	5	4	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ¼
16⅝	9½	Alan Wood		17	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
6¼	4⅝	Alaska Airl	2	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅞	2⅛	AlbaWa .05e	4	12	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7⅝	4⅝	AlleyCp wt		8	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Allegny Airl	22	32	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅛	5	AllianT .36e	4	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
2	⅞	AlldArt Ind		23	1	15-16	15-16	
17¾	13⅝	Allied Thrm.80	6	5	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅜
2⅝	1	Alpha Ind	12	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅞	3⅝	Altamil .10e	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2	11-16	Altec Corp		7	1	1	1	+1-16
15-16	¼	AltecCp wt		2	5-16	¼	¼	
7⅝	4	AltecCrp pf		2	5	5	5	— ⅛
11⅞	8⅛	AlterFds .50	13	19	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
48½	43½	Alcoa pf 3.75		z500	48	48	48	+ ⅜
14⅝	7⅞	AMAX wt		39	12¼	11½	11½	— ⅝
4⅞	2½	Am Agroncs		1	2½	2½	2½	
10⅝	7	AmBusP .26	10	15	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
⅝	⅛	ACenMtg wt		17	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Am Fletch		15	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
11¼	5½	AGarPd .34		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	4	AmInt Pict	3	8	4⅝	4	4½	
4¾	2½	AIsrael .11r	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅝	8½	AMaizeA .40	3	13	9⅝	9	9	
15⅝	8½	AMaizeB .40	3	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	AmMot Inns	29	3	4	4	4	
34	28½	AmPetrof 2	6	13	31⅝	31	31⅛	— ⅛
9	4⅛	APrecs .20s	5	x5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ASetEq .17t	4	72	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅛	AmSciE .04e	17	139	13⅝	11¼	11½	— 2⅛
4¼	2⅝	AmTec .10e		9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11⅝	8⅞	AmUtilS .72e		18	11½	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	2	AngloC .12e	6	7	2⅛	2	2⅛	
7¼	3½	Anken .20	7	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
9	4⅝	Anthony .19t	4	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
24½	17	AquitCa .30	11	2	16½	16	16	— 1
7⅛	3⅝	ArizCL .10e	9	7	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
18½	6⅜	ArminCp .12	4	64	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
6	4	Arundel		12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
16¼	7⅝	Asamera .25	8	x35	9½	9⅜	9½	— ¼
12⅝	9	AshlOC .20a	8	2	9½	9½	9½	
4	2⅛	Astrexin c.05e	8	19	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1½	⅝	Atco Ind		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅛	¼	AtlcoMtg wt		4	⅝	9-16	9-16	—1-16
3¼	½	AtlRichf wt		12	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
4¼	3⅛	AtlasCM B	8	113	4	4	4	
3⅝	1⅝	AtlasCp wt		92	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
18¼	12⅝	AugatInc .15	16	8	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
15⅝	11⅛	Austral Oil	16	23	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
11⅛	5⅝	AutoTrn .70t	19	16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅞	2⅝	Autmat Rad	4	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
4	2	AVEMC .16	5	16	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
25⅝	19⅛	Avondal 1.20	8	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
6	3⅝	Avdin Co	9	11	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
B								
1⅛	9-16	BRTRI .30e		4	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
3-16	1-16	BRTRIt wt		18	1-16	1-16	1-16	
6⅛	4	BakerM .10e	9	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13	9⅛	BaldorEl .20	7	11	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
17⅞	12⅞	BanFd 1.15e		10	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
1⅛	⅝	BangPun wt		12	⅞	⅞	⅞	
11⅝	6⅛	BanistrCtl .20e	6	53	8⅞	8⅝	8½	— ⅜
5⅞	3⅝	Banner .06	5	5	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
3	1⅜	Barclay .04	9	3	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
3½	2¼	BarcoCa .12	7	23	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
9	6⅜	Barnwl .10e	26	5	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
9¼	4⅛	BarryR .06a	6	4	5	5	5	
10	5⅝	BarryWr .44	7	49	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
4¼	2½	BarthSp .20	9	15	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Bartons Cdy		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2¼	1¼	Baruch Fost	13	11	1½	1⅜	1½	
3⅞	1	Barwick ET		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5	2	BelInd .08A	5	60	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6	3½	Benrus Crp	6	14	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
6	2⅛	Berg Ent		2	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	6⅛	Berg Bruns	18	24	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
29⅞	13	BrgB pf 1.15		8	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
4	1⅝	BernzOma		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
5	4	Berles .14	8	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅞	3½	BervenC .06	47	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	BethCp .20e	97	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Beverly Ent	13	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅛	BicPen .36	9	4	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	BigDad .30e	7	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	BigVSup .21e	3	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
16⅝	11	BinkMf 1	7	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
18½	11⅛	BinnySm .80	6	5	16	16	16	— ¼
6⅛	4½	Blessng .30	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
11	8⅝	Blount .30	5	2	9	9	9	
29⅛	15	BowVall .10	105	104	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	15	BowVall .10	105	104	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	BradfdN .20	8	42	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	7½	BranifAr wt		20	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
13	10	BrascanA 1	3	53	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
22	15	BraunEn .80	5	3	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
18⅝	11⅝	BrewerC .60		13	11⅞	11½	11½	— ¼
4⅛	2⅛	BroDart Ind	4	4	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
14⅝	8¼	BrooksP .40	4	3	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
4⅝	2¼	BrownCo wt		9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15¼	10⅝	BrnFB .60	9	10	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
5	4½	BrwnF pf.40		2	5	4⅞	4⅞	
3	2	Buehler Cp	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12½	6⅛	BuellInd .40b	5	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
5	3	Bulldex Inc	5	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
16½	12⅝	Bundy 1.08	6	29	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Burgess Ind	6	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	
13	11¼	BuringFd .55e	5	19	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
12	8¼	BurnsInt .60	7	15	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
12¼	10⅛	ButlerInt .50	5	5	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
C								
20	8⅝	CKPet .20e	10	47	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ½
1⅜	1	CDI Corp		27	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	CHB Food	3	1	7	7	7	
7	4⅛	CHCCp r	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
4⅝	2½	CMI Corp	6	31	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
9	5⅛	Cablcom Gn	5	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
6⅛	4	CagleA .15	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
16¼	12⅛	Caldor .25b	9	28	16	15⅝	15⅞	
6⅞	3⅝	Calcomp		13	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	CalLite	5	17	3⅜	3¼	3¼	

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15⅝	10¼	CalPrtCm 1	8	5	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
4 13-16	3 5-16	CaChbA .25e	8	3	11-16	3⅝	3⅝	
14	8⅝	Campin .40b		11	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
4 15-16	2⅝	CdnExp .05e	9	23	4 11-16	4 9-16	4 11-16	+1-16
7⅝	4⅝	Cdn Homstd	19	29	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6	3 15-16	CdnMarc .20	8	26	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
10⅝	5¼	Cdn Merrill	18	1	9	9	9	
17⅞	9⅞	CdnOccl .50	9	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
48¼	39⅝	Cdn SuprOil	11	3	42½	42	42	— ⅝
3¼	¾	Capehart Cp		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
38	17¼	Carbon .80a	10	175	36⅝	36	36	— ¼
8⅝	5	Caressa .30	5	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
80¼	64	Carnat 1.40	15	11	77	76⅝	76⅝	— ¼
15⅝	11⅜	CaroPipl 1b	7	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
5⅝	2	Carrols Dev		30	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	14⅝	CastleAM 1	5	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	13⅜	CasFd 1.20a		4	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Castleton In	5	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
12½	8¼	Cavitrn .10e	10	21	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
2¼	⅞	CelluCraft	6	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	4¼	CentSec .40e		11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22	14⅝	CenS pf 1.25		z125	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
3¼	2⅛	Century Fac	8	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	4	Cenvill .30e		4	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
8⅝	4	Cenvill .30e		4	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6½	4¼	Cinema Fiv	7	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Cinerama		7	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
8⅝	5¼	CircleK .32	6	104	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅝	Citation .40b		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	7¼	CityGsFl .68	5	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
10⅞	6⅝	Clarkson .20	6	20	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
16⅝	13⅝	Coachmn	7	19	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ½
1⅝	15-16	Cohen Hatfd	5	15	1½	1½	1½	
19½	12⅝	Coleman .52	8	25	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ¼
4⅞	2½	Colon Coml		10	4	4	4	
6⅝	3⅝	ColwallC .28	5	2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
3¼	2	ComGrp .14	13	22	2	1⅞	2	
13⅝	8⅝	ComAll .30a	5	4	9	9	9	— ⅛
17	11⅞	ComMtl .60b	6	5	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
7	5	Comodrinf		4	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅝	CoPsycC .20a	6	17	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅛
20	16¼	ComPS 1.62	8	15	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
2⅝	1⅛	CompuDyn	6	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅞	6⅝	Conchem .40	5	5	10¼	10	10	
16⅝	4⅝	Concrd Fab	2	36	6¼	6½	6½	— ¼
10⅝	5⅝	Condec Crp	3	7	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅜
13⅜	6¼	ConOil Gas	6	63	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
10⅝	7⅛	ConsRef .60	10	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Cont Mater	14	37	1	1	1	
1⅝	¼	ContTel wt		34	1½	1⅜	1½	
25⅞	14½	Cookind .40	3	138	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
5½	2½	Cooper Jar	6	1	5	5	5	
8⅝	6⅝	Cornelius .40	7	35	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	19⅛	CorrBlk 1.20	10	20	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
3⅞	1⅞	Cosco Inc		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
11-16	⅛	Cousins wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
19	13	CoxCbl Com	18	6	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅜
2¼	1⅛	Crest Foam		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
37	30	CrossAT 1	12	6	34	34	34	—
25	15½	CwnCPt .60r	5	53	23⅝	22½	22½	+ ¼
10⅝	5¼	CrutcR .36	13	132	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
12	7⅞	CrystlO .40e		16	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
13⅞	6⅝	CubicCp .28	6	35	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— 1
D								
4⅛	3¼	DWG Cp .50t	3	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
8	3⅝	Damson Oil	21	58	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
20¼	12⅝	Daniel .18b	7	12	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
44¼	25	Data Docmt	8	100	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	Dataprod	18	179	12⅝	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
8½	5½	DayMin .10e	18	22	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
5⅝	4⅝	DaJurA .10e		2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	DeRose Ind		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15⅝	9⅛	DelLabs .32	7	5	14¼	14	14	— ¼
9	6⅝	DellwdF .54	12	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅞	7	DenTal Ez	10	10	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
20½	17½	Depsitr 1.48	5	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
8½	3⅝	DevCp Am	10	16	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	3¼	Diebold VC		18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	3½	Digicon Inc	49	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
20	15⅝	DillardSt .40	6	7	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	11-16	Diodes Inc		11	13-16	13-16	13-16	
3⅛	1⅝	DisFab .10	8	2	2	2	2	
16	11⅞	Diversey .56	8	14	14¼	14	14	— ⅜
10½	6⅝	Dixilyn .40e	4	16	8⅝	8	8¼	+ ⅛
46	32	Dome Petrl	8	25	36	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
25⅝	20	Domtar .80	17	2	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	5½	Doneny .24	3	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	Downey .13e	5	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	6¼	Driver Harr		6	10¼	9⅞	10¼	
14	9⅝	DrgFair .40x	5	12	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
1 13-16	1 5-16	Dunlop .06e	4	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	—1-16
23⅛	12⅝	DupbsPd .80	5	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅞	DurTst .25b	10	95	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	2½	Dynictn .06a	9	65	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	DynAmer	8	279	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
11¼	6⅝	DynelEl	21	31	8¼	8	8	+ ⅛
E								
3½	1⅝	EAC In	7	26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2¼	1	Eagle Cloth		10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
19¼	13¼	EarthRes 1	7	40	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
43½	30⅝	EasonO .20b	16	26	44⅝	43½	44⅛	+ ¾
6	3¼	EazorE .20a	4	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅛	6	Ecodyne .05e	8	175	11	10⅝	10⅞	
41	22½	Edgiton .50r	9	53	41⅛	40⅛	41	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Edmos Cp		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
11	7⅛	EDO Corp	7	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅝	3¼	EganM .40	6	6	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
9½	4⅝	EnrnhPh .20a	5	9	6⅝	6½	6½	
9⅝	4¼	ElcorCh .10	8	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	
7	4½	ElHose .20r	11	2	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	1⅜	ElAudD .27t		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8¼	ElecEng .24	6	2	9⅝	9¼	9⅛	
18⅛	12⅝	ElectrnicA 1	10	2	15	15	15	
7⅝	5⅝	EnrgyRes	6	23	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
9¼	6½	ErnstEC .60	5	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2½	1⅛	Ero Ind	15	22	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
7	4⅝	Espey Mfg	19	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	4¼	EsqRad .30e	4	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅝	EssexCh .32	6	19	7⅝	7½	7½	
12½	7½	EvanAr .10r	9	28	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
7⅝	3⅛	Execuln .27t	15	6	4	4	4	
F								
7¼	4	FabInd .10e	3	15	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
4⅝	2½	FairmC .14e	2	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
27⅞	20⅝	FalconS .60	8	195	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
8⅝	4⅝	FamDolr .16	6	8	5½	5¼	5½	
3⅛	1⅝	Family Rec	3	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅞	1⅛	Fash Fabric	23	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13	7⅝	FayDrg .10e	8	36	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ½
14⅝	11	FedRlty 1.24	10	11	13½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
6¼	4½	Fed Resrces	28	132	5¼	4⅞	5	— ⅛
13¼	8	Felmnt .12e	8	65	13⅛	12⅝	13	
9⅝	5	Felsway .32	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
3½	1¼	Fibrebrd wt		11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	2	Fidelco Gth		15	2¼	2	2	— ⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅛	1¼	FilmCp Am	3	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Filmwy .05t	6	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
9⅛	5½	FinGen .36b	8	13	8⅝	8	8	—
4⅝	2½	Fstmrk .06t		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅝	9⅝	FischrP .48t	6	11	15⅝	15½	15⅝	—
15⅝	13½	FitchbG 1.44	6	2	16⅝	16½	16½	—
6⅝	2½	Flagstaff	6	3	4	4	4	—
8⅝	4⅝	Flavorland	4	1	5	5	5	
10¼	9⅝	FlightSfty .06a	8	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
1⅛	11-16	Flock Ind		14	⅞	13-16	13-16	
4⅝	1⅞	Fla Capital	6	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+
3⅞	2⅛	FlaRck	13	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16⅝	14⅝	FlokaJ	10	3	16⅝	16½	16½	—
20	13⅛	FlyDig Oil	6	43	16⅝	16¼	16¼	—
9⅝	7⅝	FooteM .25e	11	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
32	28	Foote pf 2.20		3	30	30	30	—
92½	72	¾FordCan .5e	5	z300	88	88	87½	—1⅛
8⅝	4	Forest City	8	2	5½	5½	5½	
4⅝	2½	Forest Labs	5	3	3	3	3	
12⅝	8⅛	FoxStaP .50	8	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
4	1⅝	Franklin Rl		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
23⅛	15⅝	Fresnillo .40	7	19	16½	16½	16½	+
5⅝	3½	Friedm .24b	6	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+
3	1½	Friend Frst	4	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+
10½	6⅝	Frigitmp .55t	5	9	8⅛	8	8	—
17⅝	7⅛	Frigitronic	19	73	12⅝	12½	12½	—
6⅞	5¼	Frontier Air	6	4	6⅝	6½	6½	—
G								
8⅛	2½	GRICp		49	3	2⅞	2⅞	—
2⅛	⅝	GTI Corp		6	2⅛	2	2	
11¼	5⅝	Gabriel .30	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
5⅝	3⅛	Garland Cp	4	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+
25⅛	18	Geertsl .28	11	254	25½	24⅝	24⅝	—
3⅛	1⅝	GnEmp .04e		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6½	3⅝	Genl Explor	9	26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
4¼	1¼	G Housewar	5	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
2⅛	⅞	Gen Recrat		46	1⅛	1	1	—
4¼	1⅝	Gen Resrch	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	Genge Inc	5	44	2⅛	2	2	—
4⅛	1⅛	Geon Ind		13	1⅝	1½	1½	—
17⅝	13⅛	GiantFd 1a	5	4	14½	14⅝	14⅝	—
8⅝	3⅝	GiantYel .10t	29	13	5⅛	5	5	—
10⅛	2½	Gladding Cp		33	4	3⅞	4	+
5⅝	2½	Glascock Pr		12	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—
13½	6⅝	GlenDis .23t	8	10	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
15½	10⅜	GlobeInd .60	4	2	13	13	13	—
15	9½	Glosser .30	6	3	10½	10½	10½	
7	3⅝	Glover .10e		17	3⅞	3½	3½	—
5	3⅛	Gldblatt .28	8	1	4	4	4	
16⅝	8	Golden Cycl	108	17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
12	4⅝	GoldnW .27e	6	11	9⅛	8⅞	9	—
1⅛	⅝	Goldfield Cp		73	11-16	⅝	⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	GoodLS .07r	75	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅞	2⅝	Goodrich wt		36	8	7⅛	7⅛	—
4½	2⅛	GtBasin Pet		405	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
37⅝	25⅜	GtLkCh .38	15	26	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	+
6⅝	2⅝	Greenman	5	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
6½	4⅝	GreerHy .12	4	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7¼	4⅛	GREIT .40	4	2	5½	5½	5½	—
12⅝	10	GrossTlc .90	7	8	12	12	12	+
10⅝	6⅛	GrowC .32b	9	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
2½	1⅛	Gruen Ind	113	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
⅜	1-16	GuardMt wt		15	1-16	1-16	1-16	
7⅝	5	Guilford .20	3	5	6	6	6	
¼	1-16	GulfMRlt wt		3	1-16	1-16	1-16	
34⅝	27	GlfOilCan 1	8	5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—
9⅝	4½	GulfRep Fin	5	13	9⅛	9	9	—
7⅝	3⅝	Glfstrm LD		17	4⅝	4	4⅛	—
H								
1⅝	⅝	Halco Prod		5	⅝	13-16	13-16	—1-16
10¼	6⅝	HallsMot .50	4	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅝	3½	HampD .15e	5	42	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—
8⅝	3⅝	Hampto Ind	3	15	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+
21⅝	16⅝	Harland .48	10	6	18	17⅝	17⅝	—
27	14⅝	Harmn .40b	6	12	23⅝	23	23	
7⅝	3⅝	Hartfd Zdy		13	4½	4⅝	4½	
14⅝	10	HartzM .15e	12	120	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—
1¼	⅝	Harvey Grp	5	2	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
8⅝	3½	Hasbro Ind	6	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅝	6⅛	Hasting .40a	5	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅝	3	HawaiA .10r	4	25	4	4	4	
12	5	Health Chm	14	91	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—
6⅝	3⅝	HealthM .30	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+
3⅛	1⅛	Heinick .05e	7	12	1½	1½	1½	—
2⅛	1	Hellmn Mfg		34	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+
15½	8¼	HerMal .72	5	50	16⅛	16	16	+
4⅝	2½	HiGInc .15t	21	11	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+
7⅝	3⅝	Highind Cap		15	5	5	5	
6⅝	3⅝	Hillhavn .32	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
13¼	6⅝	Hipironic .30	11	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+
2	1⅜	Hofmn Ind		1	2	2	2	
3⅛	2	Holly Corp	4	18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
34¼	25⅝	HomeOA .50	8	5	27⅝	27½	27½	+
20	16⅝	HormelG 1	8	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
5-16	1-16	HospMtg wt		2	1-16	1-16	1-16	
14	11⅛	Hotelin 1.40	10	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
8⅛	4¼	HousRon .30	4	35	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
7⅝	3⅝	HouseVl .32	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅝	6⅝	HospMtr In	38	81	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
68⅝	32⅝	HouOilM .80	20	320	68⅝	65½	66⅝	—1⅛
22⅛	13	HowelC .40e	5	39	14½	13⅝	14⅛	+
37	28⅝	HubelB 1.50	10	9	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+
5⅝	3⅝	HuckMfg .28	17	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+
41⅝	33⅛	HudBO 1.40	9	2	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—
11⅝	6	Huffman .40a	5	19	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—
3⅝	2	HuntHlt .05r	4	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
23⅛	17⅛	HuskyO .80	5	57	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	3	Hycel Inc	19	58	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅜
I								
4⅝	2½	ICHCp .32t	7	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	4⅝	ICMR .50j		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8	5⅛	ImpCh .30e	6	2	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Imper Ind		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	20⅝	ImpOilA .80	12	288	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	8½	Incoterm A	12	76	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	IndianHd wt		6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2¾	1⅛	Inflight Svc	6	22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Instron .20		9	4½	4⅝	4½	
2½	12-16	Instrum Sys		66	1⅛	1	1	
24	8	InsSy pf .25e		1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Integrt Res	4	4	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Intrmedco	7	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
12½	5⅛	IntlAlum .50	9	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	Intl Banknot	9	34	2⅛	2	2⅛	
23	14⅝	IntCoor .24	11	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
3⅛	1⅝	Int Foodsvc		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	InFunerals	5	25	2⅛	2	2	— ¼
12⅝	8	IntGenin .70	5	5	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Int Proteins	17	1	3	3	3	
4⅛	1⅛	Int Stretch		2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
36	25⅝	IntSyCon .25	10	22	29⅝	29	29⅝	— ½
1½	½	Interphoto		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
15¼	9⅝	Interpool	10	39	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅜

(Continued on next page.)

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅛-5⅞	4½-4¾	1½-2	14½-15
1 M.	5⅝-5¾	4⅛-4⅝	1¼-1½	15⅝-16
3 M.	5⅝-5¾	4½-4¾	1½-1¾	15 -15¼
6 M.	6 -6⅛	5 -5¼	2¼-2½	15⅞-16¼
1 Y.	5⅞-6⅛	5⅜-5⅝	2½-2¾	15⅞-16

European Gold Markets

Sept. 28, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	117.25	116.25	—2.65
Zurich	118.25	116.80	—3.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	119.06	117.16	—2.48

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-63

Amer Hess	Fairch Cam	PhEl 8.75pf
AmeHess pf	FooteConB	PhEl 7.80pf
Amer Can	Gemini Cap	Philip Morr
Am Medical	Gen Instru	Potlatch Cp
AmNat Res	GenPubUt	PubSvc NH
Am Stand	Hall Frank	Rich Merr
ApPw 8.12pf	Halliburtn	RochGas pf
AtlRch 3pf	Incom Cap	Sabine Roy
AtlRh 2.80pf	IndM 7.08pf	SantaFe Int
Avco Corp	JerCe 7.88pf	Schlmbrgr
Balt GasEl	Jostens	Smithkline
Belco Pet	Longisl Ltg	Southdwn pf
BosE 8.88pf	LongIlLt pfI	Standex Int
CentLaEl	MoPSv pf	Stanray
Cessna Air	Molycorp	SunComp
Cinn Bell	Molycorp pf	Time Inc
Cities Svc	MontDak Ut	TimeInc wi
Clark Oil	MorseShoe	Tucson GE
ColuSoOh pf	NtMineSv	US Tobac
ContCp pfA	NiMo 7.72pf	Vestaur Sec
ContCp pfB	Norfk West	WaynGas pf
Cooper TR	Norind PS	Westgh El
CrwnZell pf	NSPw 6.80pf	Westvco wi
DaytPL pfE	NSPw 7.84pf	WhlgPit 5pf
Dennis Mfg	NSPw 8.80pf	Wisc ElPow
DetE 7.68pf	NoSPw 7pf	WisEl 7.75pf
DoverCp	OhPow pfC	WiscGas pf
DukeP pfH	OhPw 14pfA	

NEW LOWS-16

BankAmer	Ginos Inc	SwstBnksh
ChaseMTr	IngRand pf	Unilevr Ltd
EMI Ltd	Lucky Str	Wachov Cp
East Kodak	NoAmMtg	Ward Foods
Emery Air	PSInd 8.52pf	

Senate Unit Votes Stockpile Sales

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP-DJ).—The Senate Armed Services Committee has approved a bill to authorize disposal of quantities of tin, antimony and industrial diamonds from the National Strategic Stockpile.

The sales of 38,000 long tons of tin, 10,000 short tons of antimony and 2.5 million carats of industrial diamonds would be expected to produce $292 million in revenue to the Treasury.

The legislation now goes to the Senate and is subject to passage by both the Senate and House of Representatives.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Sept. 28, 1976

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3700 Abby Glen	$6½	6½	6½	
1400 Abitibi	$12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
1400 Abitibi	$12¼	12	12	— ⅛
50 Acklands	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
2511 Agnico E	360	350	350	— 5
800 Agra Ind A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6940 Alta Gas A	$14	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
100 Alta Nat	$28½	28½	28½	— ½
1300 Alliance B	360	350	350	—10
1460 Alminex	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2750 Atco	$12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
2160 BP Can	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
1100 Banister C	$8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
4774 Bank N S	$43¼	43	43	— ⅛
10100 Baton B	$8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
920 Beth Cop A	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
2600 Block Bros	440	440	440	— 5
2500 Bovis Cor	77	76	77	+ 1
2315 Bralor Res	295	275	285	—10
2400 Bramalea	$6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
3378 Brameda	116	110	110	— 5
5000 Brenda M	$7¾	7¾	7¾	
6016 Bridger	$6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
500 BCFP	$23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
1730 BC Phone	$12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
1100 Brunswk	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
200 Budd Auto	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
325 Burns Fds	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
1348 Cad Fry	$10⅛	10	10⅛	
4540 Cal Pow A	$31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅜
2800 Camflo	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
1000 Campau A	420	420	420	—10
3300 C Nor West	$8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ¼
2040 C Fakrs C	$19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
3250 Can Perm	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
400 Can TRUST A	$20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
100 C Cablesy	$17¾	17¾	17¾	
1000 Cdn Cel	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
800 CGE	$23½	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅝
4796 CI Bk Com	$26⅛	25⅞	26	— ⅛
3930 Cdn Tire A	$39⅛	39	39	— ½
NNNNNN				
826 C Utilies	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
900 Canbra	375	375	375	+ 5
213 Candel Oil	$11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
1725 Cassiar	$5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
2925 Celanese	400	385	385	—15
6200 Chieftan D	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
700 C Holiday f	345	340	345	
2725 Con Distrb	395	380	395	
4931 Cons Gas	$13⅛	12⅞	13	
2200 Con Fardy	370	365	365	— 5
1100 Conwest	335	330	330	— 5
2200 Craigmt	$6½	6⅜	6½	
930 Crush Intl	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
100 Cyprus	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4781 Denison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2790 Dofasco A	$28¼	28	28	
2400 Dom Store	$15½	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
2545 D Textile A	$8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
836 Du Pont	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
700 Dylex L A	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
330 East Mal	140	140	140	
800 Electro A	405	400	400	— 5
1300 Emco	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3900 Falcon C	$7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
159 Falcon	$41	41	41	
5950 Fed Ind A	$5	4⅞	5	
1115 G Distrb A	$8¼	8	8	— ¼
2800 Gnt Mascl	122	117	117	— 4
7800 Gibraltar	$6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
2800 Granduc	105	105	105	
920 GL Paper	$30	30	30	— ⅛
200 Gt W Life	$51	51	51	
200 Greyhnd	$18	18	18	
1753 Guar Trst	$5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
900 HembroC	305	290	290	—25
600 H Group A	390	390	390	—10
550 Hard Crp A	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
550 Hawker S	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
300 Hayes D A	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
6285 H Bay Co	$17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ¼
1770 IAC	$17⅛	17	17⅛	
200 Indal	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
200 Indusmin	$11	11	11	
205 Inland Gas	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
3794 Int Mogul	310	285	285	—15
9135 Int Pipe A	$15⅝	15½	15½	
600 Inv Grp A	$7⅞	7	7	
1575 Jannock	$7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
2800 Kaiser Re	$14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
2800 Kaps Tran	76	75	75	— 4
100 Kelsey H	$12	12	12	— ¼
771 Kerr A A	$12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
2400 Koffler A	480	475	475	— 5
3185 Labatt A	$17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
1740 Lacana	315	310	310	
1120 LOnt Cem	365	360	360	—10
1200 LL Lac	146	145	145	
300 Lob Co A	385	380	385	+ 5
520 Lob Co B	385	380	380	
1000 Mclan H A	$7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
8370 MB Ltd	$23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
150 M Lf Mills	$27¾	27¾	27¾	— ½
950 Matgmi A	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
100 Mel Stor A	$12	12	12	
11600 Moore	$35⅝	34½	34½	— ½
1600 Murphy	$5⅝	5¼	5¼	
100 Nabrs Dlg	$12	12	12	
25 Nat Trust	$15	15	15	
4291 Noranda A	$37¼	37	37	— ½
53220 NTecm B w	$14½	12⅞	14	— ½
700 Nowsco W	$19⅝	19½	19½	
300 OSF Ind	315	315	315	— 5
600 Orchan A	299	295	299	+ 9
2225 Oshawa A	380	375	375	— 5
1401 Pamour A	255	255	255	— 2
2297 PanCan P	$23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
173 Patino N V	$15¼	15¼	15¼	— 1
70000 Pembin A	350	350	350	+20
366 Pine Point	$23⅜	29½	28½	— ½
280 Pitts C	$5	5	5	
9850 Placer	$22½	22½	22½	— ¼
120 Redpath A	$25⅝	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
1700 Reed Oslr A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
135 Reichhold	$22½	22½	22½	
1500 Revnu Prp	71	71	71	+ 1
380 Scotts	$7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
3579 Shell Can	$15¼	15	15⅛	
6350 Sherritt A	$7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
1500 Siebens	$13	13	13	
8400 Simpsons	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
400 Slater Stl	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
3200 Talcorp	$11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
200 Southm A	[illegible]	22½	22½	
125 St Brodcst	$8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
4827 Stelco A	$27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅜
16 Steep R	176	176	176	— 5
200 Tara	$16	16	16	— ¼
6950 Teck Cor A	400	400	400	— 5
600 Teledyne	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
400 Tex Can	$23¾	23½	23½	—
2800 Thom N A	$13	12⅞	12⅞	—
4389 Tor Dm Bk	$19⅝	19½	19⅝	
3200 Tor Star B	$16½	16⅜	16⅜	—
135 Traders A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
5717 Trns Mt A	$9⅞	9¼	9⅝	
7078 TrCan PL	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	—
110 Un Carbid	$22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	—
14200 UGas A	$8⅝	8½	8½	
100 U Keno	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
700 U Siscoe	$5⅝	5½	5½	—
3300 Upp Can	101	100	100	—
1300 Van Der	259	255	255	+1
5650 Voyager P	$14⅝	14½	14½	—
600 Westwod	$11	11	11	
100 West Mine	435	435	435	—
300 Westnhse	$21¼	21¼	21¼	
1875 Weston	$13⅜	13½	13½	—
100 Woodwd A	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
700 Yk Bear	265	265	265	—
3500 Yukon C	180	172	172	—

Total sales 1,747,050 shares

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.

Quotations in cents unless marked $.

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch
1072	Algoma	$ 24¼	23¾	24	+
200	Asbestos	$ 30½	30½	30½	—
2572	Bank Mont	$ 15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
1200	Basic Res	$ 8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—
400	Canron	$ 23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	
1400	Con Bath	$ 35½	35½	35½	—
500	Molson A	$ 17	17	17	—
400	Mont Trust	$ 10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
1607	Price Co	$ 14½	14¼	14¼	—
237	Royal Bank	$ 29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	—
400	Roy Trust A	$ 18	18	18	+
1315	Steinberg A	$ 15½	15½	15½	—
900	Zellers	360	360	360	

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North American company is now expanding into other markets with its site-proven building product, presently being manufactured in U.K. with agreement certification.

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Amex Nationwide Trading, Sept. 28—Closing Prices

(Continued from preceding page.)

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
Interway Cp		7	11¾	11½	11½—	⅜
InvDivers A	7	20	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
InvDivers B	8	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
InvestRlt Tr		6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Ionics Inc	15	4	18	18	18 —	⅛
IroqBrd .16		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
Irvinind .16t	4	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
IsraelD .75e		2	6¾	6⅝	6¾+	⅛

J - K

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
Jaclyn .40a	4	20	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
Jacobs .70e	5	4	10	10	10 +	⅛
Jamswy .11t	4	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
Jeannet	6	8	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞—	⅛
JohnPd .30	7	29	9½	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
Juniper Pet	9	8	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
Jupiter Ind	15	10	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
KTelin .30e	4	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Kaisrind .25	8	491	15¼	14⅞	14⅞—	⅜
KaneMill wt		13	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
KnGE pf4.50		z10	51½	51½	51½	
KapokT .20t	8	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
KayCp .07e	10	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
Kenwin5 .34	5	3	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
Ketchm .10r	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
Kewanee .72	8	494	30½	28⅞	29¼—	1⅛
Key Co		2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Keystind .30	5	2	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
Kidde wt		2	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
KinArk Crp	8	22	1½	1½	1½	
King Opticl		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
Kirbyin 26c	4	38	16¼	16	16	
Kit Mfg	41	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
KleerVu Ind	9	5	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
KnickToy	9	311	21¾	20⅝	21 —	½
Kollmor .50	11	52	28	27½	27½	

L

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
LTVCorp wt		27	¾	11-16	11-16—	1-16
LaBarge .06	7	20	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
LaMaur .30	7	13	4	3⅞	4	
LaPoint .30e	10	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
LafyRad .26	6	35	8⅞	8½	8⅝—	⅛
Lndmrk Ld		1	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
Laneco .08e	6	10	3⅝	3	3⅝+	⅜
LaTour Bck	12	2	2	2	2	
LeaRon 28a	7	3	8¾	8⅝	85	
LeathCo .40	7	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
LeeEntr .52	10	36	16⅜	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
Lee Natl		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
LeighPr .60	6	5	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅜
Leisure Tec		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
LewisBF .24	6	6	6⅛	6	6	
Liberty Fab	3	23	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
LilliAnn .22	6	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Lincoln Am	35	28	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Lincoln Am	35	28	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Lloyds Elec	10	1	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
LodgeS .08e	4	9	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Lohmn .80a	7	13	15¼	14½	14½—	1
LohwThe wt		24	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜—	⅛
Logistic .08e	6	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
LaGenSv .78	6	4	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
LouisCe 1.20	6	7	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜—	⅛
Lynch Corp		12	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜+	⅜
Lynnwear		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	

M

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
MDC Corp	19	10	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
MPBCp .80	8	101	25⅝	25	25¼+	⅛
MPO Video	6	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅜
MWA .40b	9	24	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝+	⅛
Macrod Ind	2	10	11-16	11-16	11-16—	1-16
Mamm Mrt	9	51	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
Mngood .15i		1	4½	4½	4½	
ManhLfe .24	8	9	4⅜	4¼	4⅜+	⅛
MansfT .02r		7	4	4	4	
Marinduq B	143	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
MarkCtl .28	6	27	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝—	⅜
Marlene Ind	2	3	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
Marshall Fd		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
MartPr .50e	6	17	21½	21	21 —	⅛
Masind .40a	4	10	8	7¾	7¾	
MaterRa .20	11	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
MaulBro .12	7	31	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅛
McCulO .21t	33	76	3⅜	3	3	
McDonh .80	5	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
McIntsh .70	6	3	13⅜	13¼	13¼—	⅛
McKeon Cn		15	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
MeansF 1.08		2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Medaln Grp		3	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝—	⅛
Medco Jwly	21	3	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
Mdeenco .12	6	23	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
Medfield Cp	4	5	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
MdlaGn .40	8	7	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
Megolnt .20	5	63	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
MEMCo 1	6	4	16¼	16	16¼+	¼

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2½	⅝	Metrocare		25	1⅝	15-16	1⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1¼	Mich Genl	4	24	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
14½	10½	MichSugar	4	15	10⅞	10½	10½—	⅜
3⅝	3	MichS pf .34		4	3	3	3 —	⅛
11¼	5½	Micklbry .16	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
15⅞	10	MidIGls .24b	5	4	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
20	13¾	MillerWo .40	8	32	17⅛	16⅞	17 —	⅛
23¾	12⅝	MilRoy .25	9	37	17½	17	17 —	⅜
2½	⅝	Mission IT		3	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
32½	17¼	MoPtcR 1.30	6	6	28⅝	28½	28⅝+	⅛
33	24⅝	MitchlE	9	305	34⅛	32¾	32⅞+	⅛
6⅜	3½	MiteCp .20	5	x18	5⅜	5⅛	5½	
7⅞	4	Modern Md	4	5	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
23½	6⅛	Molycrp wt		60	20⅞	22⅛	22⅛—	⅜
6	4⅜	MonMgt .40	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13¼	8⅞	Moog .60	7	8	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
5¼	3⅜	MtgGth .46e		1	5	5	5	
7¼	4⅝	MortonS .32	4	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
6⅜	4	MotisSup M		1	4	4	4	
16⅞	14⅜	MtVMll 1.20	9	7	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
8⅜	4½	MovStar .35	5	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8½	3¼	MultiAm .30	10	2	5	5	5	

N

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7	3⅝	Napco .12e	4	46	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
25	12¼	Nat CSS .05e	9	3	21⅝	21½	21½—	⅛
2¼	11-16	NatHlth Ent	1	9	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
2⅝	¾	Natind wt		10	⅝	⅝	⅝—	1-16
2⅜	1½	NKinney Cp		3	1⅝	1⅝	1½	
12	6	Nat Paragn.20	4	17	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
13	7⅜	Nat Patent	61	101	8⅝	8¼	8½—	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Nat Silver	8	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3½	1⅝	Nat System		14	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
19⅞	10⅝	NatwHo .32		10	12½	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
10⅞	3⅞	Neisner Bro		4	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
3¼	1⅛	Nelly Don		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
34½	22¾	NENuclr .40	11	11	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜+	⅜
14	10⅞	NHamp .50e	9	2	12	12	12 —	⅛
1⅛	½	New Idria.04e	2	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26	15⅞	NMex Ariz	64	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞+	⅛
16⅞	11⅛	NProc .80e	9	10	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	
17⅜	11½	NYTimes .60	12	18	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
9⅛	6⅝	NewbEn 20	4	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
24⅜	¼	Newcor 1b	5	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜—	⅛
4⅞	3⅛	NewparkRs	8	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
16⅛	12⅛	NiagFSv .56	4	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
5	2⅛	Nichols SE	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5	2⅝	Noel Indust	4	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
15⅜	3⅝	Nolex Cp	28	142	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
5⅞	2⅜	Nortek .04	7	x12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13-16	¼	NoAmMt wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
13⅝	8	NorAmR .10	5	14	12½	12⅜	12½+	⅛
9⅜	3-16	NorCdn Oils	2	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
51⅝	45	NIPS pf 4.25		z100	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝+	⅛
5½	2⅝	Novo Corp	9	7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
5⅝	3	Nuclear Dat		21	4¼	4	4⅛	
12¾	9⅜	NumacO Gs	17	85	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛

O

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6⅝	3⅜	OEAInc .16	9	3	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
21	13½	Offshore Co	2	4	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅜
38⅛	28¼	OhioB 1.40a	3	4	36	35⅞	35⅞—	⅛
12¼	6⅜	OhSealy .40	7	8	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅜
22½	14¼	OnLine Sys	15	36	19	18¼	18¼—	⅜
51	33	OOklep Cop	13	z50	41½	41½	41½	
3¼	1⅝	Originala		2	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
10½	8	OrioleHo .16i		36	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	½
2⅛	1	Ormand Ind	15	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅝	10⅞	OSullvn .60	6	2	11	11	11 —	⅛
7⅝	3¼	Outdr Sport	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	OverhDr .50	5	25	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
3⅜	2⅝	Overs Secur		1	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Oxford Fst		3	1½	1½	1½	
4⅛	2⅝	OzarkA .05e	4	31	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛

P - Q

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3½	1⅜	P&F Indust		37	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅜	16¾	PGE6pf 1.50		3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜+	⅛
16½	14⅝	PGE pf 1.37		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅜
15½	12¾	PGE5pf 1.25		2	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
14⅝	12½	PGRd pf1.25		6	14	14	14	
29⅞	26⅛	P 10.18pf2.54		26	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞—	½
30⅝	26⅝	P 10.46pf2.62		11	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞+	⅛
13½	11⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅜
29	24⅞	PG 9.4pf2.37		13	28	27½	27⅝	
23½	20⅝	PGE8pf 2		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
25⅝	22⅝	PGE 9pf2.25		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
24½	21¼	PG 8.1pf2.04		2	23⅝	23½	23½+	⅜
26½	23⅜	PG 9.2pf2.3		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
50	44½	PacLt pf4.40		z100	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞+	1⅝
54	45⅛	PacLt pf4.75		z180	53½	52½	53½+	2½
18⅛	14½	PNwTel 1.32	9	82	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛+	⅜
33⅛	22⅜	PallCorp .32	12	12	27½	27⅛	27⅛—	½
2½	1⅜	Palomr Finl	21	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7½	4	Pandi Bradt	3	2	5	4⅞	5	
5	3	Pantast .20	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25⅛	19⅝	ParsonsR .80	6	7	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5	3¼	Patagonia		3	4	4	4	
7⅛	3⅛	PatoCG 1.40e	4	9	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
5⅝	4½	Pemcor	5	12	3⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
9⅞	6⅞	PenEnM .60	7	18	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
32⅝	19	PenTr 1.20b	6	3	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛+	⅜
7	3⅜	PECp .68t	5	21	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅝	Pentron Ind	7	5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
25½	17⅝	PepBoys 1b	5	5	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜—	⅛
15⅝	11	PepCom .60	3	8	14	10⅞	14 +	⅛
8⅛	4⅞	PerinlCp .30	3	72	8	7⅞	7⅞—	½
8⅛	3⅛	PerfecCmp	7	114	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
13⅝	6¼	Petro Lewis		50	13⅛	12¾	13 —	⅜
8⅝	5⅞	PhilLD .34e	4	30	7½	7⅜	7½	
4⅛	2⅝	Phoenix Stl		18	3	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
11¼	7½	PicNPay .20	7	4	9⅛	9¼	9¼—	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Piedmont In	3	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		8	1½	1½	1½	
8⅞	6	PionTex .90	3	30	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
6⅛	5⅝	PBWVe .56a	10	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
24⅜	14⅜	PitDeM 1.20	6	8	20½	20¼	20¼+	⅜
42½	31½	Pittway .90	10	10	33¼	32⅞	33¼+	⅛
26¼	18⅝	PlacrDv .80	27	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	
11½	7	Plant Ind		4	8½	8¼	8⅝—	⅛
25	15⅝	Plantrnc .12	14	5	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
4½	2⅝	PlyGem .51t	8	9	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Polychr .29t	9	15	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
8⅛	3½	Prairie Oil	14	1	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
14⅛	10	PrattLmb 1	6	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
6	4⅛	PrattRd .30	6	4	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
26⅛	19⅝	PrenHa 1.12	12	17	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛—	⅛
4	2⅛	PresRealt A		3	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
4½	2⅛	PresRealt B		33	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
20⅜	6	Presley Cos	13	128	10⅞	9⅞	10⅛—	⅜
18½	14⅝	Preston .70	11	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	PrimMt .12t	10	2	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9⅝	8⅛	ProvGas .80	8	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
2½	1⅛	PrdRIE .15e		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5	3⅝	PrudBdg .24	5	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
4⅜	2¼	Prud Group		5	4½	4⅜	4½	
7	2⅛	Pulte Hmes	12	4	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
5	2⅝	PuntaGrd Is	9	2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7⅝	4½	Purepac Lb.03e	12	4	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛

R

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2⅝	1¼	REDM Cp	7	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅞	1⅛	RETInc Fd		117	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
41⅝	35⅝	RET pf 4.38		2	41⅜	41	41 +	⅛
2½	1⅛	RSC Indust	9	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10⅝	5	RLC Corp	6	15	9⅝	9½	9½+	⅛
17⅝	7⅛	RagenB .15e	5	26	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
22¼	13½	Ranchrs Ex	25	19	18¼	17½	17½—	⅜
19⅝	12½	RangrO Can	50	14	14⅝	14¼	14⅛—	⅛
16½	10⅝	Ransbrg .80	5	12	12½	12¼	12¼—	⅛
1⅝	1	RapdAm wt		3	1	1	1	
4½	2⅝	Rath Pack		12	3⅜	3½	3½—	⅛
25	13⅝	RaymPr .40	30	14	22⅜	22¼	22⅜+	⅜
2½	1	Reading Ind		5	1	1	1	
18	14¼	RealEsl 1.40	14	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
10¼	5½	RltIncT .75e		1	10¼	10¼	10¼+	⅛
19⅝	12½	RltRef 2.06e	9	3	18⅛	18	18	
2⅝	1⅛	Reeves Telc		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7	3⅜	Refrig Trns	8	10	5½	5½	5½	
10⅞	8½	Regal B .40	9	2	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
1⅞	⅜	RelGrp wt		12	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
13⅝	11⅛	RemAr .80a	7	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	RepMtlo wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
25⅛	18⅞	RepNY .88	4	22	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛+	⅜
18⅝	13⅛	ReschCtl .08	15	142	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝—	⅜
24⅝	14	Resistfx .50	7	16	19	18⅝	18⅝	
9⅛	2	ResrtsIntl A	12	168	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9⅜	2⅝	ResrtsIntl B	15	9	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
2⅞	⅛1	RestAssoc		10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2½	⅞	Rex Noreco		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	1⅜	Richford In		1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Richton .18e	4	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
18	10½	Riley Co	5	3	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
37½	28½	RioAlgm 1	15	5	33⅜	33	33⅛—	1
21¼	5½	RisdonM .36	12	22	18⅝	18¼	18¼—	⅜
29⅝	17⅞	Robintech		20	23	22½	22½—	⅛
4⅞	2¼	Roblin Ind	3	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
11⅞	8⅝	Rockway .96	7	2	11	11	11 —	⅛
4¼	2⅝	Rocor Intl	16	4	3	3	3 +	⅛
15⅝	8¼	Rogers Corp		3	11¾	11¾	11¾	
5⅛	2½	Rossmor Cp		11	5	4⅞	4⅞	
6⅜	4½	Rudick pf.56		6	6½	6½	6½	
2½	1	Rusco Ind		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
10	7¼	Russell Cp.40	4	23	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
10	5⅝	RustCft .40	6	26	7⅜	7⅜	7½—	⅛
25⅝	15⅝	RyanH .40	11	87	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝—	⅛

S

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	5½	SGLIn .12r	5	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	SGSec .51e		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16½	12⅞	SGSe pf 1.70		2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
3½	1¾	SMD Ind	5	4	21	2⅞	2⅞	
12½	7¼	STPCp .45e	12	213	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝+	1⅛
8	3½	SaffranSy A	5	5	6½	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
15⅝	8⅛	Salem .89t	4	14	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
19⅝	14½	Sambos .32	9	138	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
10	6½	SCarlo 1.26e		6	7	6¾	6¾—	⅛
18⅛	8⅞	SDieG pf .88		19	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
12½	10 m	SDieGpf 1		1	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
103	98	SDgo pf 9.84		z100	100	100	100 —	½
83	71	SDgo pf 7.80		z400	83	83	83	
77	69	SDgo pf 7.20		z100	74	74	74 +	⅞
29⅞	26	SDgo pf 2.68		12	27⅝	27	27 —	⅜
9	3½	SanFr RE		17	8⅛	8	8⅛	
⅞	½	SFRE wt		10	½	½	½	
35	30⅛	SanJW 2.60	7	3	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Sargent Ind	7	42	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝+	⅛
10⅝	5⅜	SaundrL .24	5	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
9⅛	6⅝	SchelbE .56	10	42	8½	8⅜	8½	
8⅛	6⅛	Schemuit .60	4	4	8	8	8	
6	2⅝	Schiller Ind	45	4	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Schrader .30	8	25	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅝	1¼	SciMgt .05e	15	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
19⅝	10⅛	SciAtlanta	15	59	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛—	⅜
26⅝	20⅝	Scopeln 25e	4	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
17	10¼	Scrivner .78	5	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
21⅝	12⅝	Scurry Rain	11	6	17	17	17 +	⅛
9⅛	6⅞	SbdAlMll .48	4	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5½	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	15	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅝	½	Seaport Cp	2	1	1	1	1 —	⅛
4⅝	2⅜	Sears Ind		1	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
9⅝	7½	SeaanAll .28	8	5	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅜
2	13-16	SecMtg Inv		215	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
5-16	3-32	SecMtln wt		23	3-16	3-16	3-16—	1-32
6⅛	4	Semtch .18t	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
4⅜	2½	Servo Corp	4	8	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
4⅝	2⅞	ShaerS 15e	5	1	3	3	3 —	⅛
14½	12¼	SharonStl 1	7	1	12½	12½	12½	
12¼	7⅜	Shawin .58b	9	29	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
13⅞	4⅞	ShearH .28e	3	55	9⅛	8½	8⅝—	½
7⅜	3⅝	ShndCp .24t	5	2	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
33	20½	Shnandh Oil	31	157	24¼	23	23 —	1
17⅝	10¼	Sherwd Med	15	20	19	19	19	
3⅜	1⅝	Shopwell In	18	3	3	3	3	
15	12½	Showbot .80	5	1	13	13	13 —	⅛
5½	1⅝	ShulmTr En		7	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅜
8⅝	5⅝	Slercin .20	7	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅞	5⅞	Sigma .20e	6	3	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
6⅝	3½	Silo Inc	10	20	4	4	4 +	⅛
3⅞	2⅜	SimcoS .22b	12	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅞	5	Simkins .48	5	8	8½	8¼	8¼—	⅛
3¼	1½	Simplex Ind		4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
2⅜	1⅛	Sitkin SmRl		3	1½	1½	1½	
10⅞	7⅝	SkyCity 15r	6	2	10⅛	10	10⅛	
4⅜	2½	Solitron		26	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
13	6⅝	Sonder Brdc	4	4	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
22⅞	12⅝	Soundan .40	7	7	20⅛	20½	20½	
10¼	10⅞	SC4.8pf 1.02		4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14	11⅝	SC4.3pf 1.06		2	12½	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
19	15⅝	SC5.8pf 1.45		19	17⅞	16⅞	17⅝+	⅜
17	14¼	SC5.2pf 1.30		22	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅜
28⅛	24⅝	SC9 2pf 2.30		41	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
26¼	23⅛	SC8.8pf 2.21		22	26¼	25⅞	26 +	⅜
20	9	SwstAir .06a	6	18	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	SwGFin .18	6	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9⅜	5	Spartek .40	6	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
6⅜	4¼	Specty Rest	5	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
8½	5⅜	Spector .10e		12	7⅝	7	7½—	⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Spectro .12t	4	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8½	3¼	Spencer .08e	9	6	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
9⅜	6½	SpencrF .32	2	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
7¼	4⅞	Splentex .48	5	3	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
8¼	4⅜	Staffo Lowd	4	31	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
17½	12½	StdAllianc 1	6	11	16¼	15⅞	16 +	½
4⅞	2⅞	StdMetl .50t	7	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
14⅝	9	StdMolA .48	6	57	13½	12⅞	13⅛+	⅜
8⅞	3¼	StdPec Corp	5	66	7⅝	7⅝	7½—	⅛
26¼	15½	StdProd 1.20	4	3	23	23	23 —	¼
1	½	StdPrud wt		1	¾	¾	¾	
27⅝	21¾	Stdshrs .48r		4	24	24	24 +	¼
2⅜	1⅛	Stardust Inc		2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
19	9	StarrtHo .38	6	5	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅜
12⅞	7⅝	Steelmt .23r	4	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19¾	12	StepnCh .52	7	33	18⅛	18	18 —	¼
2⅝	13-16	Sterl Electr	19	14	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
6⅝	2½	Stevcoknit	3	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
10⅝	6¾	StrutW .10e	8	13	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
7⅜	6½	SueAnn .36	8	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
1⅞	½	Summit Org	10	13	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
18½	13½	SunElec .40	9	18	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
16⅝	8⅞	Sundanc .20b	5	11	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
13⅝	8⅝	SupFdSv .32	9	12	14	13⅝	13¾	
4⅞	2⅛	Supercr .10e	3	1	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
8	4	Suplndl .12b	8	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	SupSurg Mf	12	7	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
3⅝	1⅞	Susquhana		23	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11-16	⅝	SutrMtg wt		5	9-16	9-16	9-16—	1-16
7	4⅝	Synaloy .20b	4	3	5	5	5 —	⅛
36¼	23½	Syntex .50	12	352	26½	25½	25¾—	⅜
19⅝	13½	SyscoCp .28	7	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞+	¼
18⅝	5⅜	System Eng	338	26	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	

T

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2½	1⅛	TFICo Inc		6	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞+	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Techcl Tape	4	43	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	2⅝	Techtrl .14	4	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9⅛	3⅜	TeleCm .07e	5	7	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
14⅞	8½	Teleflex .32t	10	2	13⅛	13½	13½	
⅝	⅛	TelexCp wt		18	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	Tenna Corp	8	35	4	3½	3½—	½
8⅛	4⅝	Tenneco wt		48	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅜	⅞	Tensor Cp	113	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
21½	10½	Teradyn Inc	66	21	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	⅛
13½	9	TerraC .60a	5	80	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
5½	2⅝	Texstar .22t	6	17	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
1⅛	¼	Thor Cp		12	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅝	2¼	Thorof Mkt		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
7	6⅞	Thriftimt A		1	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
4⅛	2¼	Tidwell Ind		7	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
6⅞	3	Timpte Ind	7	12	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
18⅛	11¾	Tokheim .60	7	37	17¼	16⅜	16⅞—	⅜
108	99	ToIEdo 10		z100	105	105	105	
8¼	4⅞	TotalPt NA	8	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
3 5-16	1 5-16	TOTALPtl wt		12	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜—	
3⅝	1⅝	Town Cntry		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Trans Lux		2	2	2	2 —	⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Treadway .16t		11	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
15⅝	10½	TriStMtr .80	5	1	10½	10½	10½	
7⅝	3⅜	Trico Ind	7	16	6¼	6	6 —	⅛
4¼	2⅝	TubosM .22e	3	27	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
6⅞	3	Tuttco .20e	7	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
5	3	TwinFair	8	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛

U

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅛	3	UIPCp .16	5	35	3⅝	3	3⅛—	⅛
4⅞	2⅝	URSCp .20e	7	4	4	4	4 +	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	UVInd wt		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅞	3⅞	Unimax Grp	16	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4	1⅝	UnimaxG pf		3	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
15⅜	8¼	UnAirPd .56	8	7	11½	11⅛	11½+	½
5⅞	3⅜	Un Asbestos	6	33	4 1-16	3 15-16	3 15-16—	1-16
14½	12¼	UnCosFn .50	8	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
2⅛	1¼	Unit Foods		3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4⅜	2	UNatCp pf		4	2	2	2 —	
7½	5⅛	USBan Trst		13	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
12	8⅞	USFiltr .24	8	217	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜—	½
7¼	5⅝	UnRItT .75e	12	20	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
3-16	1-16	UnRltT wt		6	3-16	⅛	3-16	
5⅜	3¼	USNat Rsrc	5	61	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
32½	18	Unitek .24	14	6	28¾	28¼	28½—	½
15¾	9⅞	UnityBuy 5	5	172	10¼	8½	9 —	1⅞
3	¾	Univ contnr		44	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞+	⅛
10⅞	4¼	UnivRs .08e	14	42	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	
10⅛	6¼	UnivRun .44	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10½	5⅞	UnvSav .48	5	10	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛

V

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅝	6⅜	VallesSt .42t	7	8	6½	6½	6½	
13⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	2	8	10½	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Valspar .24	7	1	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
2⅝	1½	VLDvC .02e		50	2⅝	2½	2½	
9¼	5¼	VanDorn .40	6	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
10⅞	6½	Veecolns .32	8	1	11	11	11	
32¼	14⅞	VermtA .40b	9	7	31⅛	30⅞	31 —	½
7⅞	2⅝	Vernitron	9	12	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜—	
4⅝	2½	Vishay Intrl	5	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
3⅛	2	Vol Mer	6	19	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
12⅝	7⅛	Voplex .68		1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
11⅛	6⅞	Vulcinc .36	4	13	9	8⅞	8⅞	

W

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	2⅜	WTC Inc .10	24	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
21¼	16½	WUIInc .80	7	130	18⅝	18½	18⅝—	⅛
8½	3⅝	Wabash .10a	6	78	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝—	⅜
9⅝	6	Wacknit .40	6	24	6⅜	6	6⅜+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	WadelEq .10		3	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Walnoco Oil	9	7	4	3⅞	3⅞+	1-16
24⅞	14⅛	WalcoN .50b	7	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	WallacS .20e	6	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
20	10¼	WangLb .12	13	40	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
15⅞	9⅝	WangLB .22	10	6	12⅞	12	12⅛—	⅛
7⅝	3	WarC pfC.05		2	5	5	5	
41½	21¾	WasPstB .50	10	5	40¼	40¼	40¼—	¼
20½	14¼	WRIT 1.76	13	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	Welman Co	10	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
8½	5½	WeldTu Am	5	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
11⅞	9½	Westats Pl1	19	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	12	97	8	8	8	
9⅛	6¼	WstFinl .15e	4	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	WstPacl wt		51	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7	4½	Whitaker .40	8	22	6	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
1⅛	⅜	Whittakr wt		7	⅝	9-16	9-16	
3	1⅞	Wichita Ind	5	8	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2	1¼	Wilcx G		1	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅝	2⅝	WilsonBr .30	5	2	4	4	4 —	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Wolf HowB		10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
1⅝	⅞	WoolLt .06e	8	20	⅞	⅞	⅞—	1-16
10⅝	5½	WORCEST Cll	12	20	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
6½	6¼	WorkWr .60	6	6	11¼	11	11 —	¼
6½	3⅛	Wrather Cp	9	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
1⅛	⅜	Wright Har	9	2	¾	¾	¾	
6⅞	3⅜	WyleLab .28	6	17	6¼	6	6⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7	Wynnln .15e	7	12	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	
12	9⅛	WymBn .50a	12	8	11	11	11	
12	9⅛	WymBn .50e	12	8	11	11	11	

X

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	18	40	17¾	17½	17⅝—	⅛

Z

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	11	40	7¼	7	7¼—	⅛

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	29
Albert Heij	*81.60
Algemank	281
Amrobank	66.30
A'dam	62
Fokker	29.30
Heineken	134.70
H.V.A	48.50
Holl-Am-L	80.30
Hoogovens	46
K.L.M.	116.30
Nff Nieder	78.80
Pakhoed	83
Philips new	27.60
Robeco	192
Rolinco	144.20
Royal Dutch	123.80
Unilever	113.90
Van Ommer	192.50
VerMach	87

Brussels

Arbed	3,685
Brux-Lamb	1,850
Co. Ougrée	692
Electrobel	5,750
GB-Inno-BM	1,535
Hoboken	3,405
Pétrofina	4,660
Ph Gevaert	1,100
Soc. Générale	2,190
Solvay	2,420
Un. Minière	1,090

Frankfurt

AEG	89.30
BASF	159.40
Bayer	132.60
Commerzbk	181.50
Cont.Gumm	82.10
Daimler	341
Daemag	160.50
DeutBank	293
DresdeBk	222.10
Hoechst	144
Gels Aktien	76.10
Hoesch	144
Karlstd	386.50
Kaufhof	246.20
KHD	151
Lufthansa	98.50
Mannesmann	338
Metallgesell	230.10
Neckermann	85.50
RWE new	154.50
Schering	329
Siemens	278.70
Thyssen	119.30
Veba	121
Volkswagen	139.50

London

Anglo-Am	2.45
Anglo-Am Cr	22.25
Barclay Bk	2.40
Beecham G	3.28
BICC	0.96
Boots	1.11
Bowater	1.65
Brit-Am Tob	2.60
Brit Oxyg	0.56
Brit Pet	0.63
Burmah	0.35
CadburySc	0.41
Chartered	1.29
Courtaulds	1.13
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	2.14
Decca Rec	1.96
Distillers	1.17
Dunlop	0.72
E Mostline	2.04
GEC	1.34
FreeStGed	9⅝
GKN	2.72
Glaxo G	3.26
Gold Field	1.29
Gt Un St	1.46
Guinness	1.12
Hawker-Sidd	3.52
Hudson Bay	16.25
Imp Chem	3.14
Imps	0.67½
Mark&Sper	0.89
MetalBox	2.33
Nichols	0.63
Plessey	0.69
Rand Mines	1.75
Rank Org	1.46
Royal Dutch	44
R T Z	1.75
Shell	3.78
Thorn (A)	1.90
Tube Invest	3.08
Union Carb	2.20
Vickers	1.37
War L3½	25
West Deep	6.55
West Drief	16.25
West Hold	13.25
West Min	1.85
Woolworth	0.49½
ZCI	0.26

Milan

Bastogi	1,013
Erba	1,930
Erc Marelli	415
Fiat	1,545
Finsider	254.50
Generali	40,000
IFI	1,971
Italgas	713
Italsider	395
LaRinas	56
Montedis	396
Olivetti	1,130
Pirelli	1,051
Snia Viscr	1,234
Terni	299

Paris

Air Liquide	341
Allmaclaire	86
BSN	602
Carrefour	1,480
Cim Lafarge	188.90
Citroën	45.90
Cie Bancaire	231.50
CFP	100
CGE	277
CCF	100.80
Ferodo	373
Imétal	112
L'Oréal	916
Mach Bull	30.50
Michelin	1,320
Moët-Henn	504
Moulinex	226
Paribas	147.20
PUK	88.20
Penarroya	50.40
Perrier	99.70
Peugeot	235
Rh Poulenc	78.90
Sacilor	48
St Gobain	113.50
Suez	210.50
Télémécan	605
Thomson	180
Usinor	54.80

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,385
Buerlhe	1,895
B Boveri	1,615
Ciba Geigy	1,355
Cr Suisse	2,605
Fischer	635
HofRochN	8,125
Nestlé	3,420
Sandoz	5,290
Sté B Suisse	466
Sulzer	2,758
U.B. Suisse	3,365

Tokyo Exchange

Sept. 28, 1976

	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	330
Canon	492
Dai Nip. Print.	493
Fuji Bank	281
Fuji Photo	632
Hitachi	211
Honda Motor	658
C. Itoh	325
Japan Air L.	2,170
Kansai E. P.	660
Kao Soap	591
Kirin Brewery	356
Komatsu	382
Kubota	335
Matsu Ind.	640
Matsu E. Wks.	630
Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	126
Mitsubi Corp.	420
Mitsui Co.	453
Mitsukoshi	447
Nippon Elec.	228
Sharp	349
Shiseido	1,130
Sony Corp.	2,710
Sumitomo Bk.	280
Taisho Marine	294
Takeda Chem.	238
Teijin	145
Tokio Marine	420
Toray	143
Toyota Motor	828

19. To expedite a delivery.

(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9¾-82	102½	103½
Ashland 8-87	97	98
Aust.R.D. 9¼-88	103	104
Aust-Swiss 8-87	96½	97½
Bell Cdns 8¾-86	102½	103½
BFCE 8¾-83	108	100¾
B.N.P. 9½-81	104½	105¼
Bras Can 9¾-82	102½	103½
British Gas 9-81	101½	102½
Broken Hill 10-90	105	106
Broken Hill 9½-81	103½	104½
Carrier 8-87	95	96
Charbogas 8¾-81	100	101
CNE 9¾-85	100¾	101¾
CN Refine 10-80/8	103¾	104¾
Cons Food 7½-91	95	96
Conoco 8-86	101	102
Cont Tel 8¼-86	100	101
Cut Ham 8-87	95½	96½
Denmark 7½-90	86½	87½
Dow Corn 8½-86	103	104
Dupont 7½-78	101¼	102¼
EEC 8¼-82	99	99½
ECS 8¾-81	101½	102½
ECS 9¼-86	102	103
EIB 9¼-85	104¼	105
Erap 9¾-85	102¼	103
Esso 8-86 Nov	100¾	101¼
Eurofima 8¾-83	101	102
First Chic 7-80	97¾	98¾
Gen Mot 8¾-86	104½	106
Gou'd 9¾-83	103¼	104
Gulf Westn 9¼-82	103	104
Haas 8¾-86	101	102
Home Oil 9½-86	101¼	102¼
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	102½	103½
Intl Util 8¼-82	99¾	100¾
ISE Canada 9-82	102	102¾
Manitoba 8¾-83	102¼	103
Michelin 9¼-86	100⅝	101½
Modo 9½-83	101¾	102¾
Montreal 9¾-87	103	104
Montreal 9¼-83	101½	102½
Motorola 8-87	98½	99½
Nac Financ 10-81	103	103¾
NatWest 9-86	99½	100¼
New Brunsw 9-83	102¾	102½
N Zealand 9¼-82	103	104
N Zealand 8½-83	101	101¾
NrgKomBk 7½-87	93	94
Norpipes 9¼-86	100½	101½
NorskHydr 9¾-85	104¾	105½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	100¾	101¾
Norway 9-80	104	104¾
Norway 8½-81	102	103
Occidental 9¾-83	102¾	103¾
Ontario 9-83	103	103¾
Oslo 9-88	100¼	101¼
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102¼	103¼
Pac Light 9¼-81	103¼	104¼
PennwaR 8-87	98½	99½
QuebProv 8½-81	101¾	102¾
QuebProv 9-83	101¾	102¾
QuebProv 7½-88	93¼	94¼
Ralston 7¾-87	97¾	98¾
ReadBates 9¼-81	101½	102½
Sc..dvik 9½-86	101½	102½
S.A.S. 8-85	95¼	96¼
Seagram 9-83	102	103¾
SFE 9-83	100¾	101½
Shell 8-86	101½	102½
Shell 7½-87	96½	97¼
SNCF 9¾-81	103¼	104¼
St Ind 8¾-80	103	104
St Ind 8½-86	102½	103½
S Handels 9¼-86	102	103
Tenneco 7½-79	100½	101½
Tenneco 7¾-87	96	97
Textron 7¾-87	95½	96½
Transocean 8-86	100½	101¼
Transocean 7½-87	96½	97½
Union Oil 7-79	99½	100½
Union Oil 7½-87	96½	97½
Utah 8-87	99¾	100¾
Volvo 9½-85	103¾	104¾
Carnation 4-88	86	88
Chevron 5-88	120	122
Chrysler 4¾-88	62	64
Chrysler 5-88	65	67
Cont Tel 5½-88	80	82
Cumm In 6¼-88	96	98
Dart Ind 4¾-87	88	90
EastKodak 4½-88	110	112
Econ Lab 4¾-87	79½	81½
Firestone 5-88	89	91
Ford 6-86	97½	99½
Ford 5-88	88	90
Gen Elec 4¼-87	88½	90½
Gen Food 4¾-82	93½	95½
Gillette 4¾-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-87	78	80
Gould 5-87	102	104
Gulf West 5-88	94½	96½
Honeywell 6-86	84½	86½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	89	91
ITT 4¾-87	80	82
Komatsu 7¼-90	109¼	110¼
Matsushita 6¾-90	118	119½
Mitsui 7¾-90	107	108
McDerm 4¾-87	158	160
Morgan JP 4¾-87	110	112
Nabisco 5¾-88	96	98
Owens Ill 4½-87	106	108
Penney JC 4½-87	85	87
Phil Lamb 4¾-83	95½	97½
R.C.A. 5-88	84	86
Revlon 4¾-83	130½	132½
Revlon 4⅞-87	113	115
Sperry 4¼-88	100	102
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	83	85
Texaco 4½-88	78	80
UnCarb 4¾-82	114	116
WarnLam 4½-87	90½	92½
WarnLam 4½-88	85½	87½
Xerox 5-88	77½	79½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	85	87
Ashland 5-88	83½	85½
Beatrice 6¾-91	119	121
Beatrica 4½-92	101½	103½
Borden 6⅞-91	114½	116½
Borden 5-92	103½	105½
BroadHale 4¾-87	78½	80½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Lao	Conv.
Yesterday	101.04	92.71	107.77
Previous	101.01	92.69	107.60

The Hashemite Kingdom of
JORDAN
Ministry of Transport
Amman, Jordan

requests international contractors interested in bidding on any or all of the below listed construction packages apply for Prequalification to its Manager for the new Amman International Airport:

International Bechtel
Incorporated
P.O. Box 20586, Amman, Jordan
Telex: 1508 WATEKA JO

Copy to: The General Manager, Amman International Airport Project, Ministry of Transport,
P.O. Box 1929, Amman, Jordan
Telex: 1541 MOT JO

1. Communications-Navaids—Includes Furnishings, Installing and Testing of the following:

A. Instrument Landing System, VHF Omni-Directional Range, Distance Measuring Equipment, Non-directional Radio Beacon, Meteorological and associated weather measuring equipment. All inside and outside plant, cables, wires, and associated equipment for the above.

B. Air Traffic Control Systems, Air-Ground VHF radio sub-system, UTC private telephone system, Control Tower equipment, Intercommunication lines. Airport Ground Communications system to include electronic private automatic branch exchange and Land Mobil Radio service. Misc. airport services such as Public Address system, Flight Information Display and Closed Circuit TV surveillance system. All inside and outside plant, cables, wires and associated equipment for the above.

C. Tenderers for the above must demonstrate proficiency in both Navaids and Communications or must submit proposals with a joint venture partner of complementary capability.

2. Airfield Lighting System—Includes Furnishing, Installing and Testing of the following:

A. Runway Edge lighting, Runway Centerline and TDZ lighting, Precision Approach Cat. II lighting, Taxiway Edge and Centerline lighting.

B. All inside and outside plant, cables, wires and associated control and other equipment for the above including short-break standby power system.

3. Electrical Distribution System and Standby Power—Includes Furnishing, Installing and Testing of the following:

A. 11KV Underground Power Distribution including establishing load centers and main substation with necessary H.T./LT switchgear and transformers.

B: Centrally located Standby Power system.

C. All inside and outside plant, cables, wires and associated control and protection equipment for the above.

4. Control Tower—To house aircraft and airfield operational control facilities. Floor area of Tower Cab to be 40m², Equipment Room of 40m², and Mechanical Room of 40m². Both Cab and Equipment Room will be air-conditioned. The floor height of the Cab will be 35 meters above the site grade and metal clad. Tower to be a standard pre-fabricated package meeting FAA Standards.

All requests for Prequalification Forms must be received in Amman, Jordan by the Manager no later than C.O.B. October 9, 1976.

Completed Prequalification Forms must be received by the Ministry of Transport and the Manager, separately as addressed above, no later than C.O.B., November 1, 1976.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Sept. 28, 1976

	Bid	Ask
AFA PrS	4½	5½
AID Inc	7	7⅝
AVM Cp	1¼	1¾
Addisn W	6½	7
Adv Ros	2⅝	2⅞
Alberts	6½	7¼
Alico Inc	10¼	10¾
Allers Ph	24½	25¼
Allyn Bac	8	8½
AEI Lab	2¼	2⅝
Am Exp	40⅝	41⅛
Am Finl	9¼	9⅝
Am Furn	2⅞	2⅝
Am Greet	9½	9⅞
Am Telev	20½	21¼
A Micro	7⅛	7⅝
Am Weld	10⅝	11¼
Amtr Dv	⅞	1⅛
Anadite	5⅝	5¼
Anheus B	28½	29
Ard May	1⅝	1⅞
ArkWlG	25¼	26½
AsCC Bot	12¾	13½
AttGas Lt	13⅞	14¼
Baird At	3⅝	4¼
Bang Hy	14⅝	15¼
Bkam Rlt	5⅞	6⅝
Bassett F	18	18⅝
Bayls Mk	8⅜	9¼
Beeline F	5½	6
Betz Lab	34⅝	35
Bibb Co	8	8½
Bl rdSon	31	33
Birtchr	⅞	1¼
Bick Hills	20½	21
Bonza Int	3	3¼
Braden	7	7½
Brinks	8⅝	8¾
Brks Sca	16	16⅜
Brwning	4	4½
Buckb M	4⅝	5⅛
Buckeyeln	8¼	8¾
Burn Slm	4⅜	5
CalWSv	31½	33
Camel Ch	3⅜	4⅜
Canrad H	1⅞	2⅛
Cap Swst	4⅛	4½
Capln Air	2	2⅝
Cap Tec	2	3
Care Cp	3⅜	3⅝
CenVt PS	15⅛	15½
Chm Lea	11¼	12¼
Chesa Ut	11½	12½
Chi Brido	69½	71½
Ch IlmCo	6	6⅜
ChrisSe	116	119
Circle F	5	5⅝
CitznUt A	35⅞	36⅝
CitznUt B	30⅛	30⅝
Clark Mf	27⅜	28⅜
Clow Cp	6⅛	6⅝
Colu Vent	½	1¼
Com Clr	11⅛	12¼
Comi Sh	21	22½
Comw Ps	28⅝	28⅞
Con Pap	28	29
Craw Co	9¼	10½
Cross Co	18	18⅜
Cullr Fed	1⅝	2⅛
Danly M	8½	9¼
Data Dsn	6	6⅝
Data 100	9⅝	9⅞
Dayl Inc	28⅝	30
Decor In	2	2½
DeKlb Ag	32½	33½
Delhi Oil	4⅝	5
DeLux C	24	24⅝
Det CanT	11¾	12⅜
Det IntBr	28½	29½
Dewey El	1	1
Diam Cry	13⅝	14½
Dixo Crg	18	18⅝
Docutel	5⅝	6⅛
Dollar G	9¼	9½
Dorch G	8⅝	9⅛
Doyle DB	15⅞	16⅜
Donkin D	5½	5⅞
Duriron	13¼	14
Eberln In	2⅞	3⅛
Econ Lab	24⅝	24⅞
ElPas El	11	11⅜
Elba Syst	1½	2
Elder Be	6½	7⅛
Elec Nucl	5⅜	6⅛
Elec Mod	1⅛	2
Energy C	21¼	22
Enfwistl	4⅜	5
Equity Oil	26½	27
Ethan Al	19¼	20
Fab Tek	⅝	1
FidUn Lf	22⅝	22¾
Fingrhl	5½	5⅞
FtBkSys	40¼	41
Fst Bcst	22⅜	23½
FtEmpSt	6⅞	7
FtWnFn	2	2¼
Ficknor	11⅝	12¼
FlaWatU	⅜	⅝
Forest O	19⅜	20⅛
Frmigil	½	1
Fotomat	11⅞	11⅞
Frkln Cp	5⅝	6⅛
Frnkin El	10	10½
Frnd Ice	21½	22¼
Gen RlEs	3½	4½
G Relasu	192	196
Gov EFin	9¼	10
Graph Co	17½	18¼
Green Mt	17⅞	12⅝
Grey Adv	13	13⅝
Gulf Intst	14⅝	14⅞
Gyrodn	2⅝	3⅛
Harper R	8½	9
Hartf NC	11⅝	12¼
Henred F	18⅛	19⅛
Holobm	1⅞	2⅛
Hoover	12⅜	13¼
Horiz Res	1	2
Huds Pap	24¼	25¼
Hyatt Cp	6⅝	7
Hyatt Int	3⅜	4⅛
Ind Nuclr	3½	3⅞
Infra Ind	1⅜	2½
Intel Cp	61	62½
Interc En	7	8
Intrmk In	2⅝	3⅛
Intrnl G	14⅞	15⅞
IaBk Wsh	3⅛	3⅞
IaSou Ut	23⅝	23⅞
Jamsby	13	13⅝
Jiffy Pds	⅝	1⅛
Joslyn M	14⅝	15⅜
Kaisr Stl	37	38
KaisStl pf	17⅞	18⅛
Kalvar	2⅛	2⅝
Kaman A	20½	21¼
Kamag A	6⅝	7⅛
Kate Gre	½	⅝
Kaysam	2⅝	3⅛
Kear Tr	8⅛	8½
Kelly Svc	17¾	18½
Keeff Ess	12¼	13¼
Kaye Flb	14⅝	14⅞
Kay CusF	8⅛	8⅝
Keys Int	19¼	20
King Int	1½	1⅞
Knap Vog	14¼	15¼
Lance In	24	24⅝
Land Res	1⅛	1½
Lane Co	21¼	22¼
Lin Bcast	16⅛	16⅝
Log Etrn	3⅜	4
Madisn G	14⅝	14⅞
Mal Rlty	11-16	⅞
Mallnrt	39⅝	40¼
Manor C	4	4½
Mad LP	11	11½
McCor	37⅝	38½
McQuay	16⅝	17½
Mensur	12½	13
Medtro	22¼	23½
Merld In	1¼	2
Mdlsx W	15⅛	16
Midld Ca	2½	2⅞
Midl Bks	20⅝	21⅜
Midw Gt	13⅝	14⅜
Millipr	24¼	24¾
Miner In	⅝	1⅛
Minn Gas	21⅝	21⅞
MissVl G	14½	15½
Mont Col	4⅞	4⅝
Moore S	13	14
Moore P	7⅛	8¼
Morg Res	1⅛	1⅜
Mostek	20⅞	21⅜
Motch M	4⅝	5½
Mot Club	2⅝	2⅞
Mueller	14	15
Narag Co	7½	8¼
Nat G&O	11⅝	12½
Nat Lib	5⅝	6
N SecRsh	4⅝	4⅞
Natnw Rl	3⅝	4⅞
NJNat G	13⅛	14
Nielsn A	21	21½
Nielsn B	27⅜	27⅝
NoCar Gs	11⅞	12¼
NoEOil en	28⅝	29⅝
Nortrp Ki	16⅛	16⅝
NW NatG	9½	9⅞
NW PuSv	18⅝	19⅛
Noxel Cp	14⅜	15⅛
Ogilvy M	25⅝	26½
Ohio Ferr	17¼	18⅛
Ormont	7½	7⅞
Otter TP	21	21½
Over NA	4⅜	5⅛
Pabst Br	23⅝	24⅛
PacGa R	26⅛	27
Pakco	¾	1½
Parks H	3⅛	3⅜
Pauley P	5⅛	6½
Petrl Mt	10	11
Pa Enter	17	17½
PnzlOil B	16⅛	16⅜
Pepsi BW	11⅛	11⅜
Petrsn H	12⅛	13½
Petrolit	37⅛	38⅛
Pettibon	22⅝	23⅛
Piedmt A	4⅝	4⅞
Pinkrtn	37¾	38½
Pion HIB	18⅝	19¼
Pistilln	2½	3½
Possis Cp	1	1½
Progrp	1⅞	2¼
PubS NC	11½	11⅞
P Bennet	20½	21¼
PutD Cap	6½	6⅜
Qual Inns	2½	2⅞
Rasen Pr	1¼	1¾
Rahall C	6½	7
Raych Cp	104	109
Raymnd	13	14
Recog E q	9¼	10⅛
Rosd Ex	44½	45¼
Robin M	17	18
Rosslon	4	4½
Rouse	4⅜	4⅞
Rus Stov	15½	16¼
Sadlier	2	2½
Scan Dat	1⅜	2
Scripps H	28⅝	30½
Sels Delt	1⅜	2⅛
Seneca F	3	3½
Seven U	36¼	37
Shaw Cp	20⅜	21¾
Snap Tis	33	34
SoldSt Sc	9⅞	10¼
S CalWat	12½	13¼
SwGs Cp	10½	10⅞
SwEl Sv	16½	17¼
Standyn	20⅛	20⅝
Std Regls	16⅝	17½
Stan HPd	16½	17½
Sterlg Str	4⅝	5½
Strawb Cl	26	27½
Super El	5⅜	6⅛
TIME DC	[illegible]	24⅝
Tampax	35½	36½
Tayir Wl	18⅝	19⅛
Tech Pub	12⅛	13⅛
Tecum P	43½	45½
Tennant	26	28
Tffny Co	8⅛	8¾
ToscoCp	4½	4⅝
Transo O	11¾	12¼
Trico Pd	33⅛	34⅝
Triln OG	2⅝	3
Tymshr	18	18⅝
Tyson F	14	14½
Un McGil	10	11
US Surg	9¼	9⅝
US TrkLn	16¼	16⅝
UVa bks	16⅝	17⅛
UpPen P	19½	20½
Valley Gs	10¼	10⅝
VanD Atr	9½	10⅛
Vance S	4⅝	5⅛
Velcro	6⅞	7⅛
Venlron	42	44
VaN Bnk	17½	18½
Wads Pu	8	8½
Wsh NG	13	13½
Webb Re	7⅝	8½
Waco Dvl	3 1-16	3⅜
Weight W	7⅛	7½
Weldtrn	1⅝	2½
Welng M	6⅝	6⅞
Well Gar	4½	5¼
Welsbch	3	3⅜
Wstn Mtg	1⅝	1⅞
Westmd	56¼	57
Wdwrd L	25⅛	25⅞
Wright W	4⅝	4⅞
ZionUt B	22	23

ADVERTISEMENT

DAI NIPPON PRINTING CO., LTD.
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from 8th October 1976 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. No. 4 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDR's Dai Nippon Printing Co., Ltd., each repr. 100 shs, will be payable with Dfls. 3,79 net (div. per record-date 5.31.76; gross Yen 5,- p.sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 75,- = Dfls. -67 per CDR.

Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 100,- =Dfls. -,90) will be deducted.

After 1.15.77 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 3,56 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N. V.
Amsterdam, 24th September, 1976.

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WE HAVE A DIAMOND INVESTMENT PLAN ASK US ABOUT IT. JEWELRY
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10% ANNIVERSARY ACCOUNT

At demand
Interest rate guaranteed for 10 years

Everyone can open an Anniversary Account

Finansbanken is Denmark's leading bank in foreign deposits. For more than ten years, depositors from all over the world have taken advantage of the high interest level in Denmark and the favorable investment opportunities Finansbanken offers. Finansbanken is subject to the strict Danish Banking Laws. The Anniversary Account is an easy, problem-free way of placing funds.

What are the advantages of the Anniversary Account?

- 10 % interest annually
- interest rate guaranted for 10 years
- withdrawals at demand.

Deposits and withdrawals can be made at any time. Capital and interest on foreign depositor's accounts are not subject to taxation in Denmark.

The Anniversary account is held in fully convertible Danish kroner. The Danish currency is a member of the joint European float — the »snake«.

Information about the bank

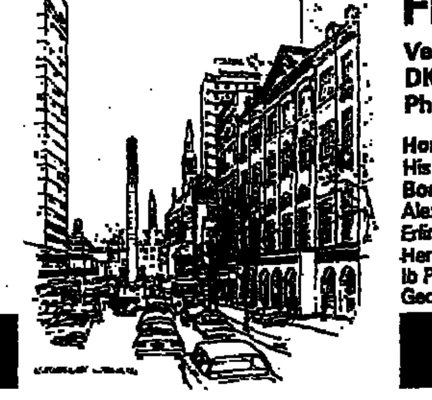
Total assets more than 1.8 billion kroner
Share capital, paid up 80 million kroner
Reserves 71 million kroner
Liability-capital deposits .... 100 million kroner
Liability-capital, total 251 million kroner
Number of shareholders .... more than 30.000
Number of branches 43

How to open an Anniversary Account

With the coupon below, you can ask for an application form and further information covering the Anniversary Account and other attractive investment offers from Finansbanken. Upon receipt of your application form and first deposit we shall send you our receipt and confirmation for the new account.

Send this coupon to Finansbanken to-day

To Finansbanken a/s
Vesterbrogade 9, P. O. Box 298
DK - 1501 Copenhagen V
Denmark
Name
Address/Code/Town
Country
HT



Finansbanken a/s
Vesterbrogade 9
DK - 1501 Copenhagen V
Phone (01) 21 22 22

Honorary Chairman:
His Royal Highness Prince Peter of Greece and Denmark
Board of Directors:
Alex Brask Thomsen, Chairman
Erling Sveinbjørnsson
Henning Vedsted Jakobsen
Ib Preben Hansen
Georg P. Kofod

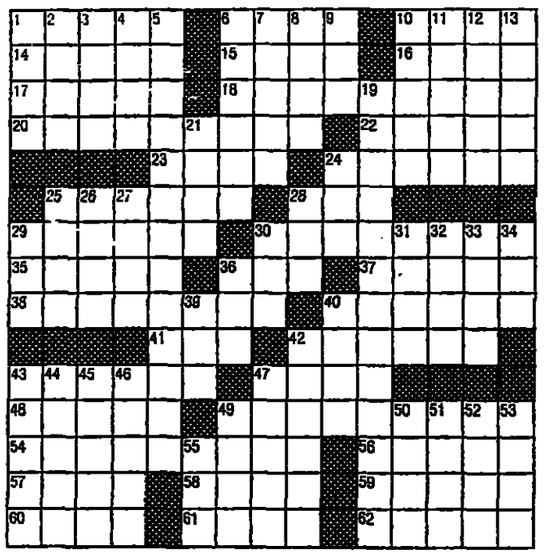
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Embrace
6 Jade
10 Star in Lyra
14 Miss Rookh
15 Monitor lizard
16 Followers: Suffix
17 Moslem noble
18 Warm underwear
20 Like some sharks
22 Warn
23 Lulus
24 Says boo to
25 Makes wet
28 Utensil for foo yong
29 Scope
30 Small purse
35 Center of worship
36 Water or flower
37 Artist's need
38 Ones who project
40 Subway needs
41 Common Latin word
42 Chair workers
43 Come-on artists
47 Spanish duke
48 Veranda
49 Hope-chest come true
54 Fragrant plants
56 Milton or Beverly
57 Certain word
58 Wings
59 Sacro- —
60 Tense
61 Fit together
62 Arnold of movies

DOWN

1 — up
2 Tibetan monk
3 Danish measure
4 Old ship cradle
5 Personal belongings
6 Bright flowers
7 Clubs for Snead
8 Phoned
9 Eur. country
10 — d'amore
11 Heavens
12 Style
13 Helpers: Abbr.
19 Well-known widow
21 Layer
24 Tosspot
25 Carillon unit
26 "— boy!"
37 Conjunction
28 Day: Abbr.
29 On — (available)
30 Legal thing
31 Thing to take
32 Employer
33 Refracting device
34 Letters
36 Relative: Abbr.
39 German spa
40 Forbidden
42 Fibber McGee's catchall
43 Bondman
44 Ran swiftly
45 Neither plant nor animal: Abbr.
46 — pie (sweetie)
47 Son of Zeus
49 Pipe material
50 Sediment
51 Essayist
52 Old hunting dog
53 Initials for a Spar
55 Black and —



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	29	68	Clear	MADRID	18	64	Variable
AMSTERDAM	20	68	Cloudy	MILAN	22	72	Overcast
ANKARA	19	66	Clear	MONTREAL	11	52	Cloudy
ATHENS	26	79	Clear	MOSCOW	3	37	Overcast
BEIRUT	28	82	Clear	MUNICH	24	75	Cloudy
BELGRADE	26	79	Clear	NEW YORK	18	64	Clear
BERLIN	19	66	Rain	NICE	23	73	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	18	64	Cloudy	OSLO	11	52	Clear
BUCHAREST	29	68	Clear	PARIS	21	70	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	22	72	Overcast	PRAGUE	20	68	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	70	Rain	ROME	21	70	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Overcast	SOFIA	28	68	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	10	50	Cloudy
DUBLIN	17	63	Cloudy	TEHRAN	38	86	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	14	57	Fog	TEL AVIV	28	82	Clear
FLORENCE	25	77	Cloudy	TUNIS	33	91	Clear
FRANKFURT	19	66	Rain	VIENNA	15	59	Rain
GENEVA	17	63	Rain	WARSAW	17	63	Rain
HELSINKI	5	41	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	21	70	Clear
ISTANBUL	22	72	Clear	ZURICH	20	68	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Clear				
LISBON	21	70	Cloudy				
LONDON	17	62	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
September 28, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d) daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund ... $7.42
(d) Trusteor Int. Fd (ASIF) ... $8.55
Austral Select Fd ... $2.75

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond ... SF806.30
— (d) Conbar ... SF750
— (d) Grobar ... SF291
— (d) Stockbar ... SF910
(w) Browninvest ... $14.35
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd ... $12.97
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd ... $4.87
(d) A.G.F Japan Fd ... $8.30

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l ... $14.93
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ... $8.08
(d) Capital Rentinvest ... LF1,149
(d) Citadel Fund ... $3.10
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ... $825.41
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs ... $8.66
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs ... $13.31
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N V ... $8.84

CREDIT SUISSE.
(d) Actions Suisses ... SF255.25
— (d) Canasec ... SF529
— (d) C.S. Funds-Bonds ... SF71
— (d) C.S Funds-Int'l ... SF67.75
— (d) Energie-Valor ... SF94.50
— (d) Usec ... SF685
— (d) Europa-Valor ... SF119

VON ERNST & Cie. AG.
(d) Crossbow Fund ... SF4.70
(d) CSF Fund ... SF24.84
(d) ITF Fund NV ... $8.04

(i) Crosby Fund S.A. ... $4.78
(w) D.G.C. ... $39.34
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) ... $1.02
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ... $13.58
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent. ... $12.35
(w) Europe Obligations ... LF1,039

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra ... DM21.30
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond ... DM72.70

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ... $18.60
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr ... $53.12
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $17.87
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ... $30.84
— (d) Fidelity World Fd ... $12.05

(w) First Interu't Fd ... $139.90
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. ... $13.95
(d) First Nat'l City Fund ... $26.42
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. ... $53.58
(w) Fleming Japan Fund ... $31.38
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. ... SF1,780
(d) Formula Selection Fd. ... SF70.54
(d) Fonditalia ... $8.90
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) ... $0.69
(w) Future Australia Fd ... Aus.$9.01

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ... $82.42
— (w) G.T Dollar Fund ... $6.47
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l. ... $7.85
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV. ... $7,249
(i) H.O.I.T Hobet ... $25.46
(d) Ieofund ... $9.80
(d) Interfund S.A. ... $8.87
(w) Intermarket Fund ... $114.48
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ... $24.04
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ... $5.62
(r) Invest Atlantiques ... $33.98
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund ... $8.23
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A ... $7.55
(r) Japan Growth Fund ... $17.34
(d) Japan Selection Fund ... $50.09
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ... $18.86

JARDINE FLEMING
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ... $48.89
— (r) Jard. 5th East Asia ... $12.58

(d) KB Income Fund ... LF1,672
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ... $11.75
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap F. ... $22.17
(r) Leverage Cap Hold ... $31.04

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.
— + (w) L&RT Multi-way Fd ...
— + (w) Lloyds Int'l Income ... SF357.50
(w) Luxfund ... $20.02
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd. ... $36.49
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ... $9.95
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ... $1.52
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund ... $3.06
(w) N.A.M.P. ... $70.15
(w) Nippon Fund ... $43.93
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ... $8.45
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd ... $6.18
(r) Pegasus Interu'l ... $6.76

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund ... $101.88
— (w) Sterling Fund ... $102.10
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ... $21.70
(d) Rents Fund ... LF1,931
(d) Rentinvest ... LF908
(d) Safe Trust Fund ... $10.62
(w) Samurai Portfolio ... SF64.25

Share Realty N.V. ... $15.51
Share International N.V. ... $4.66

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ... $12.19
(w) SMH Special Fund ... DM88.80

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw R. Est. ... SF1,578
— (r) Securswiss ... SF957
(d) Soros Fund ... $249.37
(w) Star Fund ... $4.67

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor ... SF480.50
— (d) Intervalor ... SF65.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio ... SF278.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ... SF214.50
— (d) Univ Bond Select ... SF83.25
— (d) Universal Fund ... SF95.54
(w) Talent Global Fund ... $8.87
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) ... $27.97
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N V ... $38.35
(w) Transpacific Fund ... $21.48

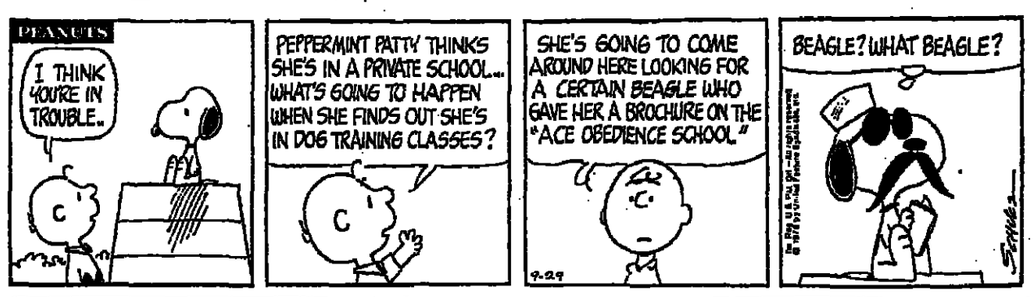
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh ... SF35.75
— (d) Bond Invest ... SF72.75
— (d) Convert-Invest ... SF76.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh ... SF111
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ... SF30
— (d) Globinvest ... SF65
— (d) Pacific Invest ... SF77
— (d) Remstac-Invest ... SF355
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh ... SF109
— (d) Sima Swiss Sr Est ... SF179

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
— (d) Atlantictonds ... DM16.65
— (d) Europafonds ... DM31.90
— (d) Unifonds ... DM30.35
— (d) Unirenta ... DM49.65
— (d) Unispecial I ... DM61.15

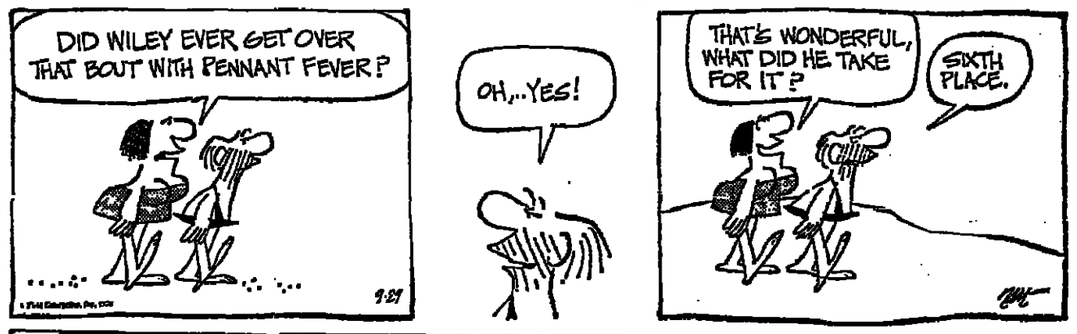
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd ... $3.15
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd ... $12.06
(w) Western Growth Fd ... $5.18
(w) Western Hedge Fund ... $1,282.83
(w) West Proprietary N.V. ... $1,550.22
(d) World Equity Grth Fd ... $436.35
(w) Worldwide Securities ... $48.42
(w) Worldwide Special ... $3,760.60

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend. ? — New: N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change F/V $10 to $1 per unit.

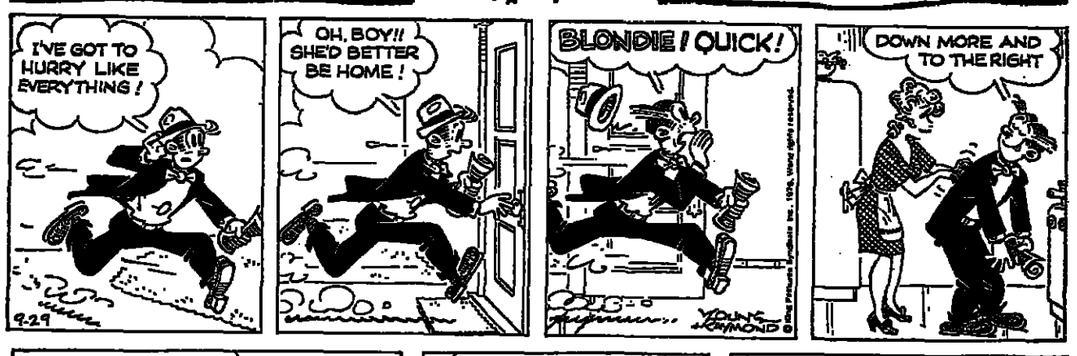
PEANUTS



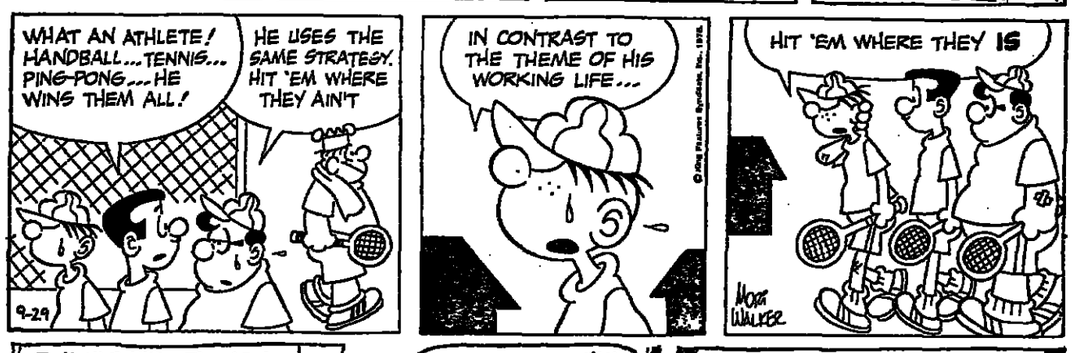
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BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



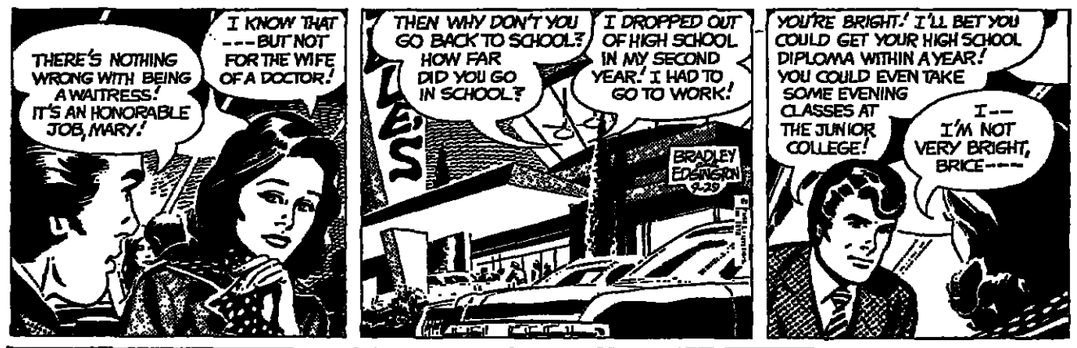
WIZARD of ID



BRANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game
BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DYGUP
ELTAM
NOAZAM
SUMPAC



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

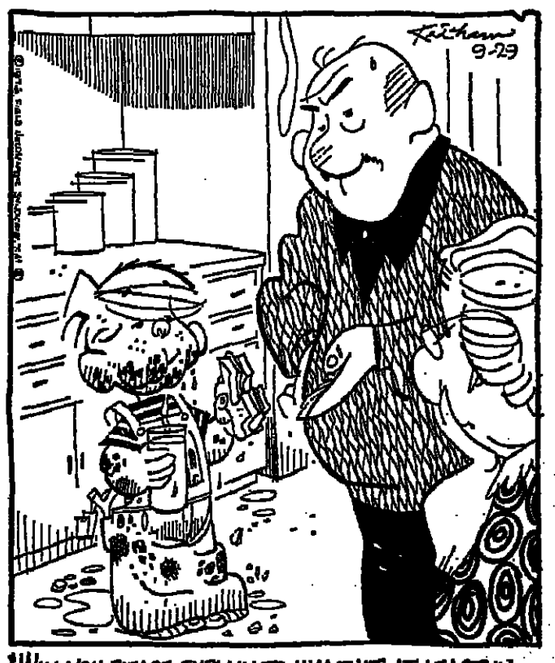
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○-○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ABYSS PIKER GOATEE BUCKLE
Answer: *Something you'd never pay in cash*—RESPECTS

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

A SEA CHANGE

By Lois Gould. Simon & Schuster. 165 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHEN a highly intelligent and talented woman writes a preposterous novel, we can only suppose that she is in the grip of a crippling idea. The idea in "A Sea Change" seems to be an eccentric offshoot of what is now called the sexual revolution. But while this movement has produced some brilliant books by women, Lois Gould's fourth novel is one of its casualties. No revolution is complete without its bad books.

Jessie, the heroine—or hero—of "A Sea Change," is a former model. This is to say, in the naked symbolism of the book, she used to lend the authority of her personal beauty to the existing social order, to clothes and perfume, the outer trappings of a parasitic and superficial femininity. Married to Roy, a male chauvinist, Jessie abruptly discovers that she hates him. She hates herself, too—that self which she has done nothing to shape, which passively developed in response to bourgeois pressures. She decides to change, and *nothing* less than "A Sea Change" will do. Inside of every heroine, she would have us believe, there is a hero struggling to get out.

The trigger for this change of Jessie's is B. G., her affectionate designation for the black gunman who invaded her apartment and, in the same night's work, is her sexuality and her soul. When B. G. makes love to Jessie with his gun, she begins to understand the true nature of the male and female roles. And the readers of "A Sea Change" begin to understand what they are in for. The literalness of this scene leads to a pornography of symbolism as well of sexuality. In a grotesque oversimplification of the already oversimplified popular view of Freud, Jessie equates B. G.'s gun with maleness and power. She then decides to model herself, so to speak, after a pistol.

It would be comforting to believe that Mrs. Gould is putting us on, but there is no evidence of it. "A Sea Change" is stalwartly serious. In fact, it gets steadily worse as it goes along. While we are still shaking our heads over the gun image, Jessie enlists a hurricane to further her definition of male and female. The storm of protest that characterizes the more vociferous side of the sexual revolution has at least found its objective correlative.

But we mustn't get ahead of the story: Roy and Jessie have moved to an island, where Jessie remains alone while R... commutes to New York. Ev... woman is an island, entire... herself. Jessie seizes the oppo... tunity to initiate a lesbian ... fair with Kate, her oldest frie... who also, in the interlockin... watertight structure of the ho... has been having an affair ... Roy. But Jessie finds hom... sexuality unsatisfying. It is ... symmetrical, a superfluity ... women. She has an epipha... in which she sees the hur... writing on the wall: "Acti... exercise of male control is nec... sary to establish and maint... social order." If their love is ... endure and prosper, it is cle... that Jessie will have to become ... male.

The program music for th... developments is the hurrica... that rages over the island. ... eyes glowing with indignati... Jessie treats us to a dissertat... on the femininity of hurrican... What is a woman but a t... bulence of emotion, wasting it... self in futile and destructi... rage? She thrills with outr... modesty at the thought of ... "hurricane hunters," men ... inhuman instruments which th... use to "rape" the storm, ... "control" it and render it "harm... less." The author, who in ... earlier books demonstrated ... fine, ironic-laconic style, indul... herself here in a hurricane ... rhetoric and imagery.

This section of "A Sea Change" is a little encyclopedia of sexu... clichés. Among other thing... Jessie has ripped off doors ... side the house and nailed the... over the windows. The hou... becomes a symbol for her ... feeling of "impenetrability. ... Around the remaining doors, Je... sie nails "metal strips," image ... one gathers, of her iron will ... steely determination.

Behind all this, like a ... obligato, lurks B.G., crooning ... his gun, measuring Jessie's ... self so that the new one can ... born. He has become a part ... Jessie, her revolutionary pe... sona. His power, we are told, ... "stronger than loving." Jes... begins to speak black English.

The fourth book is indeed a ... change from Mrs. Gould's previ... novels. It reads as if she h... written it with a gun at her ... head. It is hurried and ha... hearted, attempting to cover ... its perfunctoriness with strident... It is hard to explain, too, co... ing as it does from an auth... who is, in her other books, ... ironic, so cruelly amused ... other people's clumsiness.

Perhaps "A Sea Chan... represents the interlude ... clumsiness that often accompan... the transition from one novel... stance to another. Mrs. Gou... may feel that she has exhau... ed the resources of ironic detac... ment. The desire to writ... "symbolic" novel may be, ... the desire to experiment with ... conventional sex, an irresisti... temptation for certain temp... ments. It is a pity that bot... these desires generally make ... poor reading.

Anatole Broyard is a ... reviewer for The New Yo... Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

G	A	B	S	■	M	A	D	A	S	■	E	A	T	S
I	D	E	A	■	A	N	E	N	T	■	X	R	A	Y
F	R	A	T	E	R	N	I	T	Y	■	C	A	I	N
T	Y	R	E	S	■	A	S	I	■	S	A	L	L	E
■	■	■	E	N	D	■	M	C	L	I	V	■	■	■
P	I	N	N	E	R	S	■	S	E	N	A	T	O	R
E	S	O	■	E	P	I	■	P	E	T	E	R	I	■
S	E	R	G	E	S	A	N	D	T	W	E	E	D	S
O	R	I	E	L	S	■	T	A	O	■	T	I	E	■
S	E	A	M	I	E	R	■	K	N	I	S	H	E	S
■	■	■	S	A	R	O	S	■	S	C	I	■	■	■
Q	U	I	T	S	■	G	E	O	■	E	N	D	U	E
U	N	D	O	■	T	E	N	D	E	R	N	E	S	S
E	T	O	N	■	A	R	T	E	L	■	E	V	E	S
S	O	L	E	■	T	S	A	R	S	■	R	A	R	E

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

East's choice of opening bid had a crucial effect on the outcome of the diagramed deal. East opened one diamond, South made a take-out double and North made an intelligent jump to three no-trump.

He won the opening diamond lead with the ace, another intelligent decision that preserved a diamond entry to the closed hand. He then played clubs, and was able to survive the bad break. He gave up a trick to West, and eventually regained the lead in diamonds to cash his remaining clubs and make the game.

East opened with one heart. With three touching four-card suits, the middle suit is a good choice, since a fit in any of the three suits can readily be uncovered.

The result of the heart opening was that it was South, not North, who became declarer.

South knows that he is safe if the club suit breaks normally, so he must provide against a bad break. After winning East's heart queen with the ace at the first trick, he naturally tries clubs. He concedes the fourth round of the suit to West, carefully discarding the heart jack and a spade.

This means that the defense cannot develop East's 13th hea... without allowing dummy to sc... the other clubs. The best We... can do is to shift to a low spa... or play a heart.

If declarer judges the play co... rectly, the defenders can nev... come to more than four trick... After a spade shift, for examp... South can take the king with t... ace, lead a heart to East's ki... and duck when the spade ni... is led. Sooner or later the ... fenders must allow dummy ... gain the lead.

NORTH
♠ 10
♡ 1096
◇ QJ4
♣ AK10964

WEST (D) — EAST
♠ Q32 — ♠ K985
♡ 853 — ♡ KQ42
◇ 1082 — ◇ K963
♣ J753 — ♣ 8

SOUTH
♠ A7764
♡ AJ7
◇ A75
♣ Q2

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	1 ♡	Dbl.
Pass	3 ♣	Pass	3 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart eight.

i Plans on Using the Power of His Punch to Make a Believer Out of Norton



AP.

Ken Norton
. . . the challenger

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (NYT). —On the cloudy morning after Muhammad Ali deflated and dethroned George Foreman in Zaire, the world's heavyweight champion was twirling an ivory-inlaid mahogany cane outside his Congo River villa. As he gloated, he was asked if it had meant more to him to regain the title in Africa than anywhere else.

"I'd rather have done it in Madison Square Garden or Yankee Stadium," he said. "That's where the bulk of the non-believers are. The non-believers, the fight crowd."

Finally, nearly two years after appearances in Cleveland, Las Vegas, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, San Juan, Landover, Munich and Tokyo during his second reign, Muhammad Ali will be on display against Ken Norton tonight (0230 GMT Wednesday) for "the non-believers, the real fight crowd," in Yankee Stadium under the auspices of the Madison Square Garden promoters. But there aren't many non-believers now. Even those who don't acknowledge he's the greatest agree he's a candidate.

The only argument for the few non-believers is that despite 37 knockouts in his 52 triumphs, Ali cannot really punch—not like Rocky Marciano could, not like Joe Louis could, not like Jack Dempsey could. But in a plot perhaps designed for those few non-believers, Ali tonight will try to prove that he can really punch.

"I'll knock Ken Norton out," the champion has been shouting. "I'll knock him out inside of five rounds."

With that in mind, Muhammad Ali has been denting his big black leather punching bag with both hands.

"Norton," says Angelo Dundee, the champion's virtually infallible trainer, "is gonna be surprised by the power, by the way the combinations are going to flow. It won't be like the first two fights at all. The style Muhammad fought him with then was the wrong style. Muhammad boxed him. Muhammad backed up. When you're fighting an awkward guy like Norton, you take it to him. Muhammad will stop Norton in the ninth, 10th or 11th round."

New Found Power

According to Dundee, the challenger is not awkward-crude as Oscar Bonavena was. Norton is more awkward off-balance.

"He's got an awkward stance" Dundee says. "When his body is facing north and south, his feet are facing east and west. That's why his right hand is no factor. He's always reaching with his right hand."

At 34, unable to float and sting consistently, Ali now boasts of his prowess as a flat-footed puncher.

"Ali couldn't punch before because he was in and out," says Cus d'Amato, the tutor of Floyd Paterson as champion. "But if he sets himself, he can punch. When he throws a punch with bad intentions, it will have bad effects. Especially because Norton is going in there thinking that Ali can't punch. My observation is that Norton is excellent against the guy he feels can't hurt him. But under other conditions, he's inhibited. He was inhibited against George Foreman (who registered a second-round knockout) and when he fought José Luis Garcia, who had knocked him out early in his career, he fought very cautiously until he hurt the guy. And as soon as he discovers that Ali can punch, he'll be inhibited here, too. He's going to get a big surprise."

But there always is the possibility that Ali will ad lib his strategy, as he did with Foreman in their Zaire bout.

"For weeks," Ali said after that victory, "I kept hollerin' 'Be ready to dance,' but I didn't dance. That was the surprise. That was the trick."

Then maybe Ali is trying to trick Norton now. Ali can profess one strategy and produce another better than any other boxer.

Ali respects Norton. That's why the champion trained as studiously as he did. He remembers Norton breaking his jaw while Norton won a 12-round split decision in San Diego; he remembers desperately needing the last round to win a 12-round split decision in their rematch in Los Angeles three years ago. He knows that Norton is just about as tall as he is. "My guy," Dundee has said in the past but not before this fight, "always has trouble with tall guys," notably Ernie Terrell and Chuck Wepner.

The Unknown

Two unknown physical factors threaten Ali—the cramp in his right shoulder that bothered him nearly three weeks ago and the possibility of weakness in the legs that bled internally from the kicks of Antonio Inoki, the Japanese wrestler.

Another unknown but inevitable factor also threatens Ali—the moment when a champion suddenly "gets old in front of your eyes" as boxing people describe it. At 34, it's always possible. It's also possible that Ali left his greatness in Manila where Joe Frazier drained him "next to death," in the champion's words. His performances against Jean-Pierre Coopman, Jimmy Young and Richard Dunn were hardly vintage Ali, but they were small scenes.

Ali thrives on spectacles. He, not Norton, has created tonight's show—a $6-million guarantee for the champion in Yankee Stadium with perhaps 40,000 people chanting, "Norton must fall," and with an opportunity to persuade "the non-believers, the real fight crowd," that he really can punch.

But when Ali moves in to punch, he'll also be moving in where Norton can punch him. I like Ali to win a close but convincing 15-round decision at what he calls "the house me and Ruth built." Ruth who?

Ali's Perfect

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (UPI).—Heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali and challenger Ken Norton weighed in "just perfect" today for their fight.

Ali scaled 221 pounds, nine more than he weighed in his second fight with Norton three years ago and said today that that was "to light."

Norton scaled 217 1/2 pounds, slightly more than he had planned but he said the weight was "just what I would like. I hoped to come in at 215 or 218."

Norton entered the weigh-in area, crowded with more than 1,000 fans, appearing relaxed. He was 45 minutes late because his chauffeur took a wrong turn on the way.

The challenger weighed 203 in his last fight with Ali and 210 in the first fight when he broke Ali's jaw and took a split decision.

'I've just gotten older and a little bigger," Norton said.

How the Heavyweights Compare

NORTON		ALI
31	Age	34
217 1/2	Weight	221
6 feet 3 inches	Height	6 feet 3 inches
70 in.	Reach	80 in.
45 in.	Chest (Normal)	44 in.
48 in.	Chest (Expanded)	46 in.
16 in.	Biceps	15 in.
13 in.	Forearms	13 1/2 in.
33 in.	Waist	34 in.
25 in.	Thighs	26 in.
15 1/2 in.	Calves	17 in.
17 1/2 in.	Neck	17 1/2 in.
8 in.	Wrists	8 in.
13 in.	Fists	13 in.
10 in.	Ankles	9 1/2 in.



AP.

Muhammad Ali
. . . the champion

Trail by 3½ After Free-for-All

's Fight to Keep in Race and Top Royals

KLAND, Calif., Sept. 28 —The Oakland A's, scrapo avert a Kansas City heist eir American League West are fighting to the end fend their title.
y threw everything at the s last night, including their in winning, 8-3, in a contest mpted for 45 minutes by a inning free-for-all.
a Blue, now 18-12, who ed the second-place A's to fourth victory in their last games and to within 3 1/2 s of the leaders, summed it

re down to our last breath everything goes. If it means ing, you've got to try."
e, whom manager Chuck ner calls "the Koufax of this era," said he had control problems and the long fight didn't help. He gave up 10 hits.

The fisticuffs started after Oakland took a 5-3 lead in the sixth on Sal Bando's homer. Losing pitcher Dennis Leonard, now 17-10, hit Don Baylor with a pitch and Baylor stormed toward the mound. Both benches immediately emptied and, in the fighting which followed, A's outfielder Claudell Washington decked Leonard. He left the game, as did Leonard.

Plate umpire Phil Haller said he ejected Baior "for starting a riot," although he allowed that Leonard "definitely threw at him and I was going to the mound to warn him. I don't know who said what first."

Haller added, "It's the heat of the pennant race."

A's first baseman Ron Fairly said Baylor had been hit five times in the last three games.

"I guess he's a little tired of it," he said. "I don't like to see fights but that's baseball."

Moments after order was restored on the field, several players in the Kansas City bullpen staged a five-minute fight with raucous, beer-throwing fans seated behind them.

When all order was ultimately restored, the A's went on to score three more runs off four more Kansas City pitchers in the 32-minute half-inning on three walks and Phil Garner's two-run double.

Fairly paced Oakland at the plate with a homer and a double. He also turned in the game's key defensive play when he scooped up John Mayberry's grounder and threw out Al Cowens at home plate in the sixth. Cowens had tripled.

"That's the finest play I've ever seen by a first baseman in my 30 years in the game," said Tanner, describing his 38-year-old veteran as "a little short, fat kid who can do everything."

Kansas City manager Whitey Herzog was asked if he was getting tired of carting victory champagne around from city to city—the Royals have dropped five of their last six games and their magic number to clinch a tie for the division crown still is three.

"I don't think we have any with us," he answered. "We don't drink anyway."

Oakland hosts the Royals tonight and tomorrow night, with the A's Mike Torrez, 15-11, facing Marty Pattin, 8-13.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
x-New York	94	61	.606	—
Baltimore	88	70	.551	6 1/2
Cleveland	79	74	.516	14
Boston	79	78	.503	15
Detroit	69	85	.448	24 1/2
Milwaukee	65	90	.419	29

Western Division

Kansas City	89	68	.567	—
Oakland	85	71	.545	3 1/2
Minnesota	81	76	.516	8
California	72	85	.459	17
Texas	72	85	.459	17
Chicago	64	92	.410	24 1/2

x-Clinched division title.

Monday's Results

Oakland 8, Kansas City 3.
Detroit at Cleveland, rain.

Tuesday's Games

Texas at Minnesota.
Milwaukee at Baltimore, 2, n.
Detroit at Cleveland, n.
New York at Boston, n.
Kansas City at Oakland, n.
(Only games scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
x-Philadelphia	97	60	.618	—
Pittsburgh	88	69	.561	9
New York	85	71	.545	11 1/2
St. Louis	71	86	.453	26
Chicago	71	86	.452	26
Montreal	53	103	.340	43 1/2

Western Division

x-Cincinnati	99	56	.531	—
Los Angeles	90	67	.573	9
Houston	77	81	.487	22 1/2
San Francisco	73	86	.456	27 1/2
San Diego	70	87	.446	29
Atlanta	69	88	.439	30

x-Clinched division title.

Monday's Results

New York 10, Montreal 3 (1st).
Montreal at New York (2d), rain.
Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 1.
San Diego 5, Cincinnati 3.
Los Angeles 2, Houston 0.

Tuesday's Games

Chicago at Pittsburgh, n.
San Francisco at Atlanta, n.
Montreal at New York, n.
Philadelphia at St. Louis, n.
Cincinnati at San Diego, n.
Houston at Los Angeles, n.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(1st game, called, rain)

Montreal	000	011	01—	3	7	2
New York	005	205	0x—10	11	0	

Landreth, Atkinson (4), Lang (5), Taylor (7) and Foote; Matlack (17-8) and Grote. L—Landreth (1-2). HR—Milner (14th and 15th).

Philadelphia	200	110	311—	9	13	0
St. Louis	000	000	100—	1	8	2

Kaat, Lerch (7) and Nahorodny, Oates (7); Falcone, Lagrow (5), Solomon (7), Wallace (7), Waterbury (9) and Rudolph. W—Kaat (12-14). L—Falcone (12-15). HR—Martin (1st).

Cincinnati	002	010	000—	3	7	0
San Diego	000	200	03x—5	8	1	

Gullett, Alcala (8) and Plummer; Griffin (8-8) and Kendall. L—Alcala (11-4).

Houston	000	000	000—0	4	1	
Los Angeles	000	000	11x—2	6	2	

Larson, Pentz (8) and Herrmann; Sutton (21-9) and Pasley, Yeager (8). L—Larson (5-8).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Kansas City	010	020	000—3	10	2	
Oakland	012	014	00x—8	11	2	

Leonard, Mingori (6), McClure (8), Cram (8), Sanders (8), Hall (7), Bruno (8) and Martinez, Washan (7); Kline (18-12) and Tenace. L—Leonard (17-10). HR—Fairly (3d), Bando (26th).



AP.

Walter Alston

Alston Quits Dodgers' Post

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28 (AP). —Walter Alston, manager of the Los Angeles Dodgers for the last 23 years—all on one-year contracts—finally called it quits yesterday. "There comes a time when you get enough of everything," he said.

Alston, dressed in his white Dodgers uniform, told a news conference that he would remain with the club in a full-time capacity, and will help to pick his successor.

"A decision on a new manager will be made close to the end of the season," said Walter O'Malley, chairman of the board of the Dodgers, the man who brought Los Angeles major league baseball and opened up the West to the game in 1958.

"I've thought about it for a couple of days," said Alston, 64, of his decision, "and I decided to announce it now. In all fairness, to give Peter a chance to find someone else."

Peter O'Malley, president of the National League club, said Alston told him only yesterday afternoon of his decision, which caps a career during which Alston guided the Dodgers to seven National League pennants and four World Series victories.

Beat Eagles in Overtime

Redskins Tired But Still Kicking

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28 (WP). —Eddie Brown's interception deep in Eagles' territory and Mark Moseley's 29-yard field goal with 2 minutes 11 seconds left in overtime carried a weary Washington Redskins' team to a 20-17 victory over the Philadelphia Eagles last night.

Brown's interception of a Mike Boryla pass intended for running back Herb Lusk was entirely appropriate. The Redskins' defense had balled out the offense countless times during this four-hour contact.

The decisive interception came on a third-and-10 situation from the Eagles' 21-yard line. Boryla badly overthrew Lusk in the left flat and Brown, inserted into the game as a fifth defensive back in the Redskins' defense, made a diving grab.

He got up and carried to the Philadelphia 22-yard line. The Redskins, with Calvin Hill getting the call three times, ran the ball to the 12-yard line in five plays.

On fourth and 11 from there, Moseley, a former Eagle, came on. The Eagles tried to rattle him by calling a time-out. But his kick was straight and true.

The Redskins were so worn out hardly anyone even bothered to mob Moseley when their ordeal was finally over.

There was plenty to celebrate, however. The victory kept the Redskins even with the Dallas Cowboys with a 3-0 record in the National Conference East of the National Football League. It also marked George Allen's 100th triumph as a professional head coach and snapped the Redskins' embarrassing five-game losing streak on artificial turf.

Joe Lavender, former Eagle traded to the Redskins by coach Dick Vermeil after refusing to report to training camp, also starred in the victory by picking off two of quarterback Mike Boryla's passes in the endzone. In all, Boryla threw five interceptions.

Before Boryla's game-tying touchdown, a 41-yard toss to wide receiver Charlie Smith, with 1:07 left in regulation play, Mike Thomas's 27-yard touchdown run in the third quarter staked the Redskins to a 17-10 lead. Washington had overcome a 10-0 deficit with a TD and a field goal 62 seconds apart late in the second quarter.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Baltimore	2	1	0	.667	82	70
Miami	2	1	0	.667	50	51
New England	2	1	0	.667	73	68
Buffalo	1	2	0	.333	38	52
N.Y. Jets	0	3	0	.000	20	100

Central Division

Cincinnati	2	1	0	.667	72	42
Houston	2	1	0	.667	44	17
Pittsburgh	1	2	0	.333	85	75
Cleveland	1	2	0	.333	65	82

Western Division

San Diego	3	0	0	1.000	96	40
Oakland	3	0	0	1.000	69	62
Denver	2	1	0	.667	97	33
Kansas City	0	3	0	.000	54	81
Tampa Bay	0	3	0	.000	9	57

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

Dallas	3	0	0	1.000	81	40
Washington	3	0	0	1.000	70	41
St. Louis	2	1	0	.667	83	67
Philadelphia	1	2	0	.333	44	54
N.Y. Giants	0	3	0	.000	34	63

Central Division

Minnesota	2	0	1	.833	60	28
Chicago	2	1	0	.667	29	25
Detroit	1	2	0	.333	36	30
Green Bay	0	3	0	.000	21	83

Western Division

Los Angeles	2	0	1	.833	64	34
San Francisco	2	1	0	.667	75	54
Atlanta	1	2	0	.333	34	54
New Orleans	1	2	0	.333	42	81
Seattle	0	3	0	.000	52	98

Monday's Result

Washington 20, Philadelphia 17.

Sunday's Games

Tampa Bay at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Buffalo.
Los Angeles at Miami.
Oakland at New England.
N.Y. Jets at San Francisco
Cincinnati at Cleveland.
Houston at New Orleans.
San Diego at Denver.
Dallas at Seattle.
N.Y. Giants at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Atlanta.
Washington at Chicago.
Detroit at Green Bay.

Next Monday's Game

Pittsburgh at Minnesota.

Gottfried Defeats Ashe in Winning First 1976 Title

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28 (UPI). —Brian Gottfried completed a week of giant killing by defeating defending champion Arthur Ashe, 6-2, 6-2, last night to capture the singles title of the $125,000 Pacific Southwest Open tennis championships.

"This is not a giant step, but it is a stepping stone for me to get to the top," said Gottfried, 24, of his first tournament victory in 20 attempts this year.

Americans Stan Smith and Bob Lutz defeated Ashe and Charles Pasarell, of Puerto Rico, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3, to win the doubles championship.

Gottfried earned $20,000 while Ashe received $11,700 for being runner-up in both singles and doubles.

"Arthur didn't play as well as he usually does," Gottfried said of his fellow American. "He was having trouble with his first serve, so I jumped on his second. I first felt he wasn't playing well when I broke him in the fifth game. He didn't get his first serve in after that."

Gottfried earned his way into the finals by upsetting sixth-seeded Eddie Dibbs of the United States and third-seeded Ilie Nastase of Romania, and beating No. 1 Jimmy Connors, who defaulted the match because of an injury.

The victory moved Gottfried from 26th to 12th place in the Grand Prix standings.

European Cup Soccer: Change of Sites

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Sept. 28 (IHT).—ern home and dry, Saint ane, Real Madrid and Dyna-Kiev nicely placed, Torino in e danger of elimination by mo. Such is the scenario of g's European Cup first-round n legs. There are also some iguing games in the other two petitions: what might well be rd and bruising contest be-n Juventus and Manchester in the UEFA Cup in Turin, mpetition which sees little loran of Belfast going to 1 with a most unexpected 3-2

Smaller still is another r club, Carrick Rangers, a w team, holders of the Irish who take a 3-1 lead to Luxburg against Aris Bonnevoie. Bayern, now scoring heavily, committed moreover to two continental Cup matches st Cruzeiro of Brazil, found difficulty against the Danes oege, Borussia Munchengladach, the Bundesliga champions, nything but happy. They lost n Vienna to FK Austria, a erful team with Ernst Oc-25 years ago, but far less ncing today. Still and all, it is good to see them, great club that they are, in European Cups.

Borussia's loss seems to have been Real Madrid's gain Henning Jensen, described by the former Borussia coach Hennes Weisweiler, now at Cologne, as the best center-forward in Europe, is Real's leader now; he'll be hoping to lead Real to a second victory against Poland's Stall Mielec. Stal will have, it hopes, a fine new center-forward in Szarmach, due to make his debut in Spain, where Madrid still is banned from its stadium in European matches.

Gornik, Szarmach's previous club, cried foul when the blond striker joined Stal, alleging that it had surreptitiously paid him £26,000. Gornik couldn't prove it, and Szarmach stays with Stal. Funny country, Poland, in a soccer way, a weird amalgam of draconian provisions and sudden permissiveness.

Thus, Gorgon, the massive stopper, was last season banned for life from international games for being drunk on a trans-European train while his club was on tour. Szarmach was given a lesser ban. Both were playing again in no time.

Zmuda, the big stopper who will be turning out tonight in the UEFA Cup in Cracow for Wisla against Celtic—it was 2-2 in Glasgow—was dropped for a year from the international team just for asking to go to Cracow, where his fiancée lived. But that ban, too, was lifted. Now Gorsky, the World Cup coach, is off in quest of Arab millions. Perhaps he'll at last tell about the Italian attempt to bribe the Poles in Stuttgart during the 1974 World Cup. You may remember that he gave an interview on the subject to a Warsaw daily newspaper, then withdrew his charges, obviously under heavy official pressure. The Italians escaped, to the displeasure of some of their most honest coaches, who felt it was time that birds came home to roost.

Dynamo Kiev seems at last to be coming good again. That 3-0 home victory over Partizan Belgrade was the first decent result they have obtained for a very long time. Perhaps if the Russian Federation leaves them alone and doesn't try to make them play in too many tournaments—the poor devils even had to compete in the Olympic Games—they will do well in the European Cup this season.

Saint Etienne has been hiccoughing along. Conqueror of Kiev in last season's tournament, it, too, may have had rather too much pressure put upon it last season. It has dropped points galore in the French league, but that 0-0 draw in Sofia puts it into a very strong position against CSKA; it is a tremendous attacking team at home.

A Friendly Kick

TOULOUSE, Sept. 28 (Reuters). —A rugby player who kicked an opponent unconscious during a "friendly" match has been given a three-month suspended jail sentence by a court here for assault and battery.

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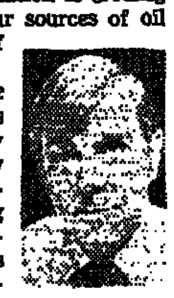
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Observer

Some Campaign Pain

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—News conference: Gentlemen, ladies. The times are grave. The armaments race is out of control. Millions are unemployed. Inflation is eroding our incomes. Our sources of oil could be cut off without warning.



Baker

The confidence of our people has been sapped by the bleak history of crime and corruption among our leading institutions. In this hour of our nation's agony, I offer myself for the presidency of the United States. Out of respect for the great strength of democracy, I submit my policies, principles and programs to public examination and invite your questions. Are there any questions?

Question: How would you feel, sir, if you learned your daughter was having an illicit affair?

Answer: Are there any other questions?

Q. That's not responsive, sir. When we asked your wife the same question, she said she would not feel *outraged*.

A. Since my wife is not the secretary of state, the speaker of the House of Representatives, the prime minister of Great Britain or the Communist party chairman of either the Soviet Union or the People's Republic of China, whether I agree with her or not cannot be of the slightest public concern. Are there any questions about unemployment?

Q. Sir, would you give us the benefit of your thinking about lust?

A. I am firmly persuaded that no amount of lust will make a significant impact on the present intolerable levels of unemployment.

Q. Expanding on that answer, *sir, could you tell us whether you* have ever had lustful feelings for any woman except your wife?

A. If your question attempts to insinuate that I harbor some secret passion for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi or Queen Elizabeth or Queen Juliana or for Mrs. Golda Meir, which would influence my conduct of policy toward India, Britain, the Netherlands or Israel, I can only say, sir, that you are panting up the wrong tree.

Q. One of your opponents in this campaign, sir, has stated that he has felt occasional lusts for women other than his wife. Do you think Americans will tolerate a leader who admits having lusted for other women?

A. I have no program on lust of any variety. As a matter of political reality, one might reasonably expect the electorate to be more receptive to a man who admitted lusting after other women than to a man who admitted lusting after other men.

Q. You seem to be saying you are against homosexuality.

A. I have said nothing either way. It is not a political issue.

Q. How would you feel if you learned your son was having a homosexual affair?

A. Gentlemen! Ladies! Aren't there any questions about my arms-limitation policy?

Q. In connection with your earlier stand on lust, how much of the American electorate do you think would be offended by a candidate who admitted feeling lustful sensations?

A. I can only point out that America is a country whose men still dream of Marilyn Monroe for her poignant performance as Lady Macbeth, whose women have historically preferred such film stars as Gabby Hayes and Franklin Pangborn over Rudolph Valentino, Clark Gable, Marlon Brando, *Paul Newman and Robert* Redford.

Q. Are you some kind of nut?

A. I am merely trying to adapt to the role of imbecile which your questions indicate you expect presidential candidates to play.

Q. On a question going to the issue of presidential character, sir, would you be offended if your grandmother referred publicly to sexual intercourse in slang terms of the sort that have never been printed in, say, The New York Times?

A. No group of Americans has more difficult and heartbreaking problems than our old people.

Q. How would you feel if the vice-president caught you picking your nose in the office?

A. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen, and good night, poor voters.

The Man Who Shouts at the Opera Singers

By Tom Zito

WASHINGTON (WP).—Sitting in a cramped, 4-foot-wide, 6-foot-high cubicle, a complete opera score at his left, a television monitor at his right, Cesare Alfieri is shouting phrases in Italian.

His head juts up from beneath the Kennedy Center Opera House stage floor, hidden from the seats by a 2-foot-high square shell that is open to the eyes and ears of singers onstage but acts as an acoustic baffle to keep the audience from hearing him.

"Me prenda! Senti!" Alfieri snaps the first word or two of every line, one beat ahead of La Scala conductor Claudio Abbado. The singers seem to echo him—belting out the entire line Alfieri has just begun. His right arm swings up and down, left and right to the tempo, as his left forefinger follows the progression of the score. Alfieri occasionally glances at the monitor, relaying a close camera shot of Abbado on the podium; mostly he watches *the score and the singers—who constantly* shoot glances at him.

Insurance

None of this—it is hoped—is noticed by the audience. For the prompter acts as a safety valve to guard against catastrophes, a form of unseen, unheard insurance.

Most of the time it is unheard. "Sometimes, if you listen real hard during very quiet passages, you can hear the voice crack through," says a Kennedy Center *publicist*. At *New York's Metropolitan* Opera House, there are regular calls from patrons unfortunate enough to have bought the few seats where the prompter is audible.

Still, the prompter is the panacea, the good shepherd, the very present help in time of need for what is every performer's nightmare—that throat-drying moment when the next line slips beyond recall. But little is known about the history of prompting in theater and opera.

"It's a perfect subject for a doctoral *dissertation*," says Ted *Hoffman*, a *New* York University drama professor, who recalls a lavish love scene in Berg's "Lulu" being ruined because both singers were staring into the prompter's box while they were supposed to be rubbing their torsos together on a couch.

According to Hoffman, prompting "very clearly goes back to the late 17th century. It's unclear whether the director of Greek dramas actually did anything during the performance, and there's no evidence of prompting in Elizabethan theater. It really *came out of the operatic tradition*—particularly 18th-century Italian opera. When you're tied so closely to music, you can't really miss a line and improvise."

Today, says George London, director of the Opera Society of Washington, prompters are becoming optional for his company and others as well. "There are some singers who are always a little bit slower than others musically," he says. "Some like the prompter; some don't."

A noted bass-baritone himself, London recalls singing "Fidelio" at La Scala with Herbert von Karajan conducting. "The Italian prompter was having a terrible time with the German words. He got so agitated he fell off his chair. Watching this fellow disappear into a pit, we had to work very hard not to laugh onstage."

One singer opposed to the use of prompters is soprano Beverly Sills, who works regularly with the New York City Opera—one of the few companies in the world that never uses a prompter—as well as with leading troupes here and abroad. But when she sings with other companies, like the Metropolitan, she sometimes tolerates prompters.

"It's really just a distraction," she says. "You're up there trying to create a character and somebody's shouting things at you. It's an archaic custom that should be done away with, but I guess the tradition is very strong. The word for tradition in Italian is *traditione*. I always say it's derived from *traditore*, which means treason. It's a real form of artistic treason to me, an assumption that singers can't remember their lines."



(c) David Levine, Opera Mundi

Beverly Sills calls prompters "a distraction. You're up there trying to create a character and somebody's shouting things at you."

In the theater, "It's a standard practice for the stage manager to be on one side of the stage with the script, and an assistant on the other side," says Kennedy Center chairman Roger Stevens, one of the country's most prolific theatrical producers. "If somebody forgets a line, they can shout it out. But usually one of the other actors can cue them in."

Receiver

At times this is taken to great lengths. One actor who shall remain nameless simply could not memorize a long stream-*of-consciousness soliloquy. The director* outfitted him with a small receiver that picked up the lines of dialogue broadcast from the lighting booth.

Perhaps the most prodigious solution to muffed lines came during the last act of a production of "La Bohème" at the Met. A sick bass singer couldn't manage the famous "Coat" song so tenor Enrico Caruso walked to the back of the stage and, with his back to the audience, sang the lines in perfect register as the bass mouthed the words.

La Scala prompter Alfieri remembers no disaster of this magnitude. "These things do not happen at La Scala," he says. "Only once in over 1,000 performances I *have prompted did someone* have a real problem. A soprano came in four pages early in the score, and I am waving my hand and shouting, "Ferme, ferme" (Stop, stop). I think maybe this was heard in the audience."

In Milan at La Scala, Alfieri and two associate prompters work closely with Abbado. Before performances and during intermissions, the two usually meet in the conductor's dressing room.

"The job of the prompter depends very much on the conductor," says Abbado. "In some houses the prompter cues the singers. I do not permit this. I signal the singers when to start. Maestro Alfieri is there in case someone forgets something. His job goes beyond that, though. He frequently coaches the singers before performances, and works regularly with the chorus at the piano."

Meanwhile, Alfieri is a prisoner of his prompter's booth. The man, who, as a student, dreamed of conducting La Scala, locks himself in the booth before each performance and emerges drenched with perspiration. His perspective of the world-famous company in performance is limited to floor-board level.

"I've only sat in the audience twice," he says.

PEOPLE: *Moynihan Back to Teach During Senate Campaign*

Daniel Moynihan is back at Harvard teaching a course on social science and social politics, as well as a graduate seminar on politics. Moynihan plans to keep on teaching during his campaign for Republican James Buckley's Senate seat. This is Moynihan's first year back at Harvard since he took a leave of absence in 1973 when he was named ambassador to India.

* * *

President Ford's favorite TV shows are "Kojak" and "Police Woman." "I used to like 'Mannix' and 'Cannon,'" he said, "but they're off now. And 'Rockford Files' and one other—'Columbo.'" Ford told TV Guide that he rarely has a chance to watch the network news programs at night but views tapes of them the next day.

* * *

In show-must-go-on tradition, Lorin Maazel stepped in for the ailing Georg Solti on less than 24-hours' notice Monday night in Washington, conducting the Paris Opéra in a production of "Otello." It was the first time he had conducted the Paris Opéra orchestra in an opera. He had no rehearsal time. And he had not even seen this particular production of the Verdi work. "I have never done anything like this in my entire operatic career before," Maazel said.

* * *

"Herber Hoover used to promise a chicken in every pot," declared Jane Robinson, director of Florida's Consumer Services Division. "Now we're getting pot in chicken." Mrs. Robinson said that a Tallahassee shopper bought a frozen chicken in a supermarket and found the butt of a joint packed in with the giblets. The affair is now in the hands of the Food and Drug Administration.

* * *

Former North Carolina Senator Sam J. Ervin jr. celebrated his 80th birthday Monday. "I don't feel a day older than I was yesterday," said Ervin, who was chairman of the Senate Watergate committee. "I don't see any difference in being 80 and 79," but "there is a lot of difference between being 80 and 40."

* * *

Italian film producer Alfredo de Laurentis has obtained a court order to prevent American actress Sheia Beau Shane from leaving Malta on grounds it would cost him nearly $1 million. Miss Shane, 19, had been working on location



Lorin Maazel

on the film "Orca" when decided to quit, the producer Richard Harris, and Char Rampling are the stars of movie.

* * *

Pope Paul VI celebrated 79th birthday Sunday. Adding some 15,000 pilgrims tourists gathered below his window in St. Peter's Square said: "We personally, having arrived at the evening of earthly day, must thank all who today have expressed their good wishes."

* * *

President Ford has appoi film actor Cary Grant an off of the United Services Orga tion, the voluntary civilian a cy that serves U.S. armed fo personnel around the world

* * *

Joan Lou Tower has filed for divorce from her husban 24 years, Sen. John Tower, Texas, citing irreconcilable di ences. A spokesman for To said the divorce petition filed by "mutual consent." petition filed last week said couple, who have three gr daughters, stopped living toge as husband and wife a week Tower, who will be 51 this w first entered the U.S. Senat 1961. He was chairman of P dent Ford's primary election c paign in Texas earlier this

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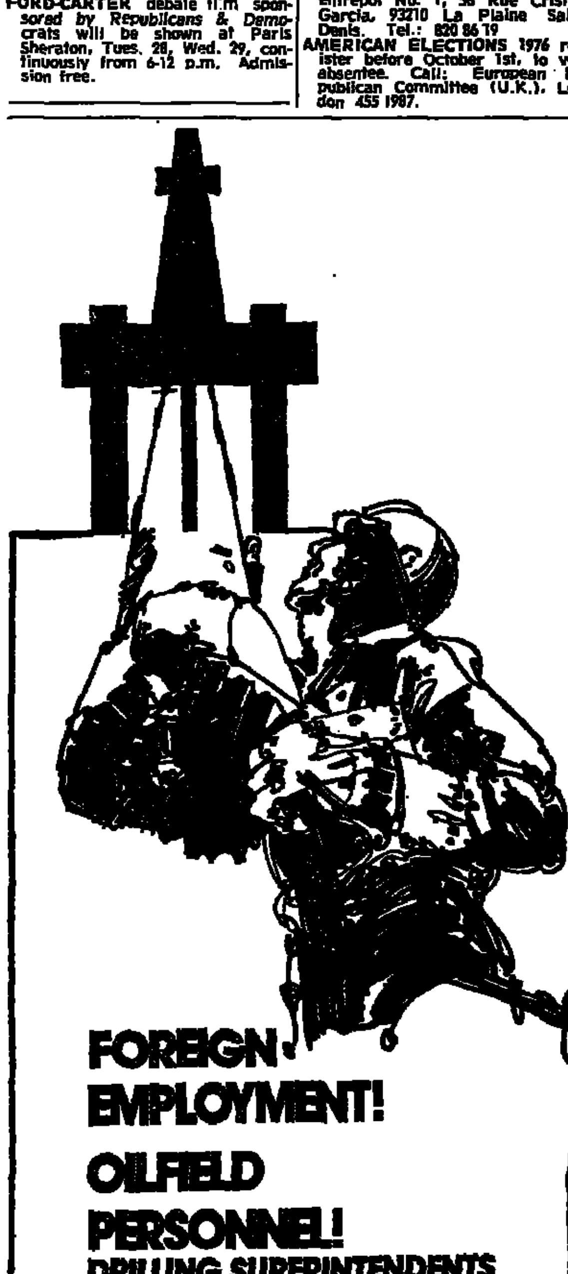
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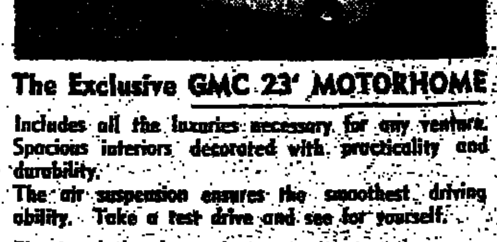
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